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PARCEL SERVICE EGGED (E.S.D.)

EGYPTIANS DRIVEN BACK FROM NITZANA

Enemy Loses 50 Dead, 49 Prisoners

An Israel force of battalion strength, fighting by moonlight late on Wednesday night, dislodged Egyptian troops which had occupied a line well within Israel territory for the past week. Egyptian casualties are placed at 50 dead, including an officer, and 49 prisoners, mostly wounded, while Israel casualties are 5 dead and 18 wounded. Last night the area was quiet.

By SRAYA SHAPIRO, Jerusalem Post Military Correspondent

SOMEWHERE IN THE SOUTH, Thursday. — After circling round the Egyptian line, the Israel force temporarily occupied Sabha Hill, overlooking the frontier, in preparation for the attack. After inflicting over a 100 casualties on the reinforced Egyptian battalion which had held the area, and capturing a large number of weapons, the punitive force withdrew into Israel, leaving the Egyptians to reoccupy the Sabha Hill up to the international frontier. The casualties of the Israel force, like that of the Egyptians about a battalion strong, were five killed and 18 wounded, many of them only slightly.

ARROW pointing to the Demilitarized Zone indicates approximately the scene of Wednesday night's battle.

Two Egyptian tanks were put out of action when they approached the scene of battle.

Most of the Egyptian casualties are believed to have been caused by artillery fire which preceded the infantry attack.

E Sabha itself, on which the Egyptians established themselves a week ago, is a steep hill situated just across the Israel border, its slopes dropping away into the Demilitarized Zone. The Egyptians had violated the Armistice Agreement in two ways: first, by putting up fortified positions in the defence area on their side, and, second, by expanding these positions to the slopes situated in the Demilitarized Zone this side of the border.

It would have been suicidal to try and recapture the lower slopes only, Aluf-Mishne Ne'ir Amit, O.C. Southern Command, told correspondents today. In order to dislodge the Egyptians from the Demilitarized Zone, it was essential to take the El Sabha hill first.

There was a dogged fight, which began around 10 p.m. on Wednesday and lasted for an hour. It was preceded by a long and tiring march across difficult desert country. Except for the artillery support at the beginning of the action, the attackers had no auxiliary fire beyond that supplied by weapons that the soldiers could carry on their backs.

The Egyptians, on the other hand, had "unusually great" fire power, Aluf-Mishne Amit said. They were extremely well established, with deep dugouts and communication trenches, field telephones, and machinegun nests covering the approaches. "It was all as it should have been—strictly according to the textbooks," an officer of Aluf-Mishne Amit's staff remarked. "They had many more supporting weapons — it would have been bad if they had had time to use them all."

Two-fold Attack

The attackers split into two main bodies. One attacked El Sabha proper, the other dealt with two companies which had taken positions across Wadi Siran, near the Nitzana-Kseima road, and took them after dealing with an ambush they met on the way.

Fighting was toughest on the Sabha hill itself. The Egyptian troops which defended the hill are the Battalion of the regular army, and are highly trained men. "They are the pick of the Egyptian Army," Aluf-Mishne Amit said. It was the first time since the War of Independence that Israelis had been faced with such troops on this front. When the first line of their defences had been pierced, the Egyptians continued to fight in the inner position. Some of them even fought after the hill was already in Israel hands. Many of the Israel casualties were inflicted by solitary riflemen who continued firing from behind cover after the action had almost ended.

An Israel detachment was also sent to block the road to Kseima, in Egyptian territory, to stop possible reinforcements. When the battle was almost over, eight Sherman tanks appeared in the moonlight in the plain. Two were knocked out by anti-tank guns, while the others dispersed.

Forty-nine Egyptian prisoners were taken, including a Lieutenant and a second-lieutenant, as well as several N.C.O.'s. One Egyptian officer was among the dead. A major and a captain who are known to have been in the action apparently fled, mostly of American make, two

The booty included 20 vehicles, American Bren-gun carriers, four 120-mm. mortars, a large number of 81-mm. and 60-mm. mortars, two six-pound British guns, two Hispano-Suiza Swedish-made anti-aircraft guns, 25 Karl Gustav sub-machineguns, a few American bazookas and a large quantity of ammunition.

The Israelis remained on El Sabha for more than two hours before withdrawing into Israel.

Aluf-Mishne Amit and his Chief of Operations were proud of their troops, they reported. Most of the soldiers had never been in an engagement before, yet they showed determination in battle, and toughness in marching heavily burdened, for many miles. On their way back they had to carry some of the enemy wounded.

Quiet Along Front

Quiet reigned in the Nitzana area all day long today, except for some enemy shelling of the new Israel positions 2 kms. away. There was no activity along the Gaza Strip in the past 24 hours, Aluf-Mishne Amit said.

The Egyptians later reoccupied their positions on El Sabha, but not those they had previously held in Israel territory. However, a few men were seen going over the area, apparently looking for casualties.

An attack by a force essentially of the same strength as that of the defenders was "against all rules," Aluf-Mishne Amit said. In fact, the attackers were inferior in fire-power. Their asset was the quality of the men. "We are content. We are much more confident today than we were yesterday," he declared.

Aluf-Mishne Amit denied Egyptian claims that they had inflicted 200 casualties on the Israelis. "The number of those who took part in the operation is not very much greater than that number," he said with a smile. He looked tired, and his clothes and boots were still covered with clinging white Negev dust.

In the afternoon, the prisoners passed through Beersheba, arousing considerable interest. The cafes were filled with people with a 'Negev look' and cap comforters or a kefiya for headgear.

Sequence of Events Preceding Attack

"The Egyptian army occupied Israel territory.

"The U.N. asked Egypt to withdraw.

"Egypt refused to withdraw.

"Last night the Israel Defence Army pushed the Egyptian forces out of Israel."

The sequence of recent events which led up to Wednesday night's action in Nitzana and which began on October 26 was thus described yesterday by the Foreign Ministry spokesman.

"Israel is not denying responsibility" for the operation, he said.

The spokesman stressed that it was aimed at expelling Egyptian forces from Israel. He recalled that the Egyptian army entered Israel in the Nitzana area on October 26. The following day more Egyptian units crossed the border and occupied more territory.

Reinforcements entered in the days following, they extended the area of occupation, and the troops dug themselves in.

"These facts were brought by Israel to the attention of the United Nations," the spokesman said. "Israel was informed that urgent appeals had been addressed to Egypt on at least four occasions by the U.N. Truce Supervision Organization to withdraw from Israel. Egypt refused to withdraw."

The Chief of Staff of the U.N.-

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 6)

Marginal Column

By GEORGE LEONOF

THE British decision to support the admission of 18 new members to the United Nations is the first break in the deadlock which has hamstrung the composition of the world organization for five years. During this period the application of 22 nations remained pending, contributing an aggrevative side-show to the cold war and much logical ammunition for attacks against Big Power unanimity rule in the Security Council. In reprisal to the West's refusal to endorse the membership of Albania, Bulgaria, Hungary, Outer Mongolia and Rumania, the Soviet Union continued to veto the admission of the 17 other nations as a matter of principle, although it did not, in fact, object to most of them and perhaps even stood to gain through the admission of some who are likely to reinforce the "neutralist" camp. The Soviets insisted on a "package" deal which would admit all the applicants.

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WHILE on the one hand only a demagogue could view with delight the prospect of arguing that Jordan is more eligible than, say, Hungary, or Outer Mongolia less so than Libya, the West's position in opposing the East European nations was becoming increasingly untenable from another standpoint. As the years passed with the number of Soviet proteges remaining stable, applications from outside the Soviet bloc continued to grow until they outnumbered them more than three to one. Moreover, they included such nations as Austria, Italy, Japan, Portugal and Spain, which some or all of the Western Big Three would particularly like to see represented at the United Nations. And with each year the rank-and-file membership was becoming increasingly "fed up" with Big Power intransigence as it affected U.N. membership. The only alternative to the unpalatable "package" deal was to force a showdown on the question of the Charter, and it is becoming rather obvious that none of the Security Council's five permanent members are anxious to let the other nations get their teeth into the veto issue at this time. Nevertheless, the new British attitude, which is reported to have American support and which was known to be backed by the French, represents a compromise. Only 18 of the 22 applicants are to be wrapped up in the package. The four still excluded are the split states of Korea and Vietnam — which is perhaps the wisest solution not only because their admission would contribute to the permanence of the division but also because it would create a dangerous precedent in case the question of German membership should come up before that country's reunification.

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AS it is, the Western Powers, at first glance at least, cannot be accused of seeking advantage through the compromise. The 18 nations involved are Albania, Austria, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Ceylon, Finland, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Laos, Libya, Nepal, Outer Mongolia, Portugal, Rumania and Spain. The Asian-African group seems to stand to gain most through the addition of Cambodia, Ceylon, Jordan, Laos, Libya, Nepal and, most likely, Japan. It promises to create a bloc of 24 countries — the biggest in the U.N. — which, though bound only loosely by ties of geography, race and policy, would nevertheless probably stick tightly together on colonial issues in which they are supported by some Latin American and Scandinavian states. Austria, with neutrality a part of her constitution, and Ireland must be regarded as independents, which also applies to Finland, whose geographic and economic proximity to the Soviet Union strongly affects her political thinking. This confines the Western "acquisition" to Italy, Portugal and Spain — though recent reports seem to indicate that the latter is finding the "Geneva spirit" a rather heady beverage.

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NEVERTHELESS, such a compromise solution to the membership issue which has bedevilled the United Nations for so long and has aroused much unnecessary resentment would appear to be acceptable to the vast majority of the 80 nations in what was in danger of becoming an "exclusive club." On the other hand, the solution will no doubt tend to raise more acutely the question of Chinese representation, on which American and British opinion is now quite openly split.

Jerusalem, November 3.

GLOBUS LEADS THE WAY
GLOBUS

New Cabinet Sworn In After Vote of Confidence

Jerusalem Post Knesset Reporter

The Knesset last night expressed its confidence in the five-party coalition Government presented by Mr. David Ben-Gurion. The vote was 73 in favour and 32 against, with three abstentions. Supporting the Government were the five parties who will form it — Mapai, Hapoel Hamizrahi-Mizrahi, Ahdut Ha'avoda, Mapam and the Progressives — and the three Mapai-affiliated Arab parties. Opposed were Herut, the General Zionists, the Communists, and Agudat Israel. Poalei Agudat Israel abstained.

The vote was taken at 9 p.m., after a half-hour address by Mr. Ben-Gurion in reply to the debate. This morning at 9 o'clock, the new Prime Minister is to present the members of his Cabinet to President Ben-Zvi.

Super-human efforts had been made to preserve peace, Mr. Ben-Gurion said. There were distressing reports about preparations in Syria parallel with Egypt and Saudi Arabia, and there was reason to believe that the treaty that they have now signed is an aggressive alliance against Israel. But we, for our part, would do everything to keep the peace.

But keeping peace does not mean suffering invaders. The invader would be met — if he would not leave when asked to do so — with a bullet or a shell. Mr. Ben-Gurion said he could not imagine any State in the world that would tolerate invaders. If such a thing happened again, we would again go out in force.

The Government would vigorously stand up for its rights and would not shrink from using force when force was used to infringe our rights and our land, even if this was done with American or Soviet shells.

If the storm breaks, we will stand as one, a nation united despite our differences, Mr. Ben-Gurion concluded.

The Prime Minister seemed in much better health and spoke much more vigorously than during his opening speech on Wednesday.

After the vote of confidence, Speaker Yosef Sprinzak gave his blessing to Mr. Ben-Gurion. The outgoing Prime Minister, Mr. Sharett, then thanked the House for the confidence and patience it had extended him during his term of office. If he had offended any of the Members, he asked to be forgiven. Such had not been his intention. He wished the new Prime Minister strength and spirit with which to bear the difficult task imposed on him.

The Speaker then called on the new Ministers to come to the rostrum and take the oath of office, which reads: "I (name), pledge, as a member of the Government, to be faithful to the State of Israel and its laws, and to carry out the decisions of the Knesset." The new Ministers took their seats at the Government table.

The Knesset gallery was packed and the street outside was so crowded with spectators that departing Members and Ministers had to struggle to get away.

The resumption of the debate on the new Government, which began on Wednesday, lasted yesterday from 10.15 a.m. to 8.20 p.m. with a two-hour afternoon break.

Mr. Israel Galili (Ahdut Ha'avoda) said that the Nitzana action typified in a way the line of the new Government. Its orientation was neither towards the West nor the East but towards the South — the Negev.

The country had never had a Government whose pioneering backbone was as strong as that of the new one. To be sure, it was made up of diverse components who held different social, economic and religious viewpoints, but this very variety would be a source of strength. The coalition partnership would not deprive any of its members of the right of self-expression.

The arms now being sent to Egypt would cause that country's downfall by sending it into a war against Israel. For Israel to initiate war would be folly, Mr. Galili declared, but this did not compel us to allow Abdul Nasser to choose the time and place in which to attack us.

The new Government would encourage private capital investments but would see to it that such investments would be directed not only towards private profit but also for development, absorption and security.

Mr. Ya'acov Hazan (Mapam) declared that his party had joined the Government because it felt there was a chance that it might institute needed changes in the country's economic and social structure. But it would not hesitate to return to the Opposition if its present high hopes were disappointed. The very fact that the "reactionary bourgeoisie" were not represented in the Government paved the way for real changes, he said.

Mapam was opposed to religious compulsion, but had agreed to the maintenance of the *status quo* on existing religious laws with which it had no sympathy, only because of the gravity of the country's position. Mr. Hazan hoped that his party's sacrifice on this point was sufficiently appreciated.

"We are not afraid of "Communist penetration of the Middle East," Mr. Hazan asserted. It was the privilege of the U.S.S.R. to see to it that the region was not organized as a military base designed against it. The peace and security of the Middle East would be ensured only by a Four-Power Guarantee. But the U.S.S.R. had no right to further its policy by granting arms to an aggressor.

Mapam had joined the Government with a clear announcement that a change in foreign policy was needed in the direction of neutrality. As long as it could cooperate with this Government while fighting for its own view and without offending the principle of collective responsibility, Mapam would maintain the partnership.

Mr Aryeh Ben-Eliezer (Herut) said that Mr. Ben-Gurion knew beforehand how his dramatic application for talks would be received by Abdul Nasser. The Arabs had been "talking" to us for seven years by means of the *Fedayeen* and infiltrators. Murder was the only language they understood. The question was not whether Abdul Nasser would accept our invitation but whether we would accept the challenge and solve the question of security once and for all.

Were there not minority groups throughout the Middle East — Druze, Kurds, Copts and Maronites — who saw in the State of Israel their sole hope for national uprising, Mr. Ben-Eliezer asked. Yet Israel had no programme where they are concerned. The British, Russians and Americans had plans for the Middle East, but Israel, which is part of the area, did not.

We still had the opportunity of preventing the Egyptian dictator from carrying out his plans. It would not be a preventive war but the ending of a war already in existence.

Mr. Itzhak Raphael (Hapoel Hamizrahi) said that it was our present danger, the deafness of the world to our cries and warnings and the necessity for a great national effort that in

Answering the mockery of platform of the new Government.

His party had set aside some of its own interests to share the collective burden, Mr. Raphael said, and he urged Agudat Yisrael and Poalei Agudat Yisrael to do the same.

Answering the "mockery" of Messrs. Bernstein and Beigin that Hapoel Hamizrahi was always in the coalition, Mr. Raphael pointed out that it was a much easier affair to be in the Opposition. (Mr. Begin: Try it once, you'll find out it's very difficult.)

Mr. Idov Cohen (Progressive) concentrated on the economic position, warning that the country had a "vicious triangle," composed of the automatic cost-of-living allowances, rises in basic wages and the $1—IL1.800 exchange rate. If any side of this structure were damaged the whole of it would fall to pieces.

Not since 1949 had we been faced with such a strong inflationary threat and so little will to defend ourselves against it, Mr. Cohen declared. In another six months, we would be faced with inflation and, aside from internal economic implications, this would have a direct bearing on the political position.

The speaker chastized the General Zionists for assuming an activist line while, at the same time, asking for the abolition of foreign currency controls.

Commenting on the fact that

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 5)

CABINET RECEIVES BATTLE REPORT

Mr. David Ben-Gurion, in his capacity of Minister of Defence, together with the Chief of Staff, Rav-Aluf Moshe Dayan, yesterday reported to a special session of the Cabinet on the situation in the Nitzana Demilitarized Zone.

Eban Will Present Arms List to U.S.

NEW YORK, Thursday (Reuter). — Israel's Ambassador to the U.S., Mr. Abba Eban, said today that he was going to present to U.S. Government officials in a few days a detailed list of arms Israel felt she needed to offset the arms Egypt was purchasing from Communist Czechoslovakia. Mr. Eban told reporters that the arms would be sought on the "most lenient terms" that U.S. laws allowed.

He pointed out that at Geneva Israel had addressed her request for arms to Britain and France, as well as to the U.S., and he indicated that the Israel Ambassador in London would be pressing a similar de-

Tempo always Tempo
No Imitation can reach it

British Press Plays Up B.G.'s Offer

By GEORGE LICHTHEIM

Jerusalem Post Correspondent

LONDON, Thursday. — Mr. David Ben-Gurion's statement in the Knesset yesterday received considerable prominence in today's press. "The Times" also reporting full details of the new coalition Government. Editorial comment so far is restricted to the "Daily Telegraph" which approves the offer to the Arab states and expresses the hope that Abdul Nasser will respond less irresponsibly than the Arab League's Secretary has already done.

For the "Manchester Guardian," the peace offer to the Arabs is front page news. The same paper's Washington correspondent today takes up more than two columns with an analysis of America's Middle Eastern policy which is described as "fluid" and as yet not committed in the sense desired by Israel. By contrast, there is a suggestion that Washington is beginning to doubt the wisdom of Britain's rapid withdrawal from the Canal Zone in view of Egypt's recent actions and the growing belief that the political price paid by Cairo for Czech arms is far higher than the public as yet suspects.

Either the Pentagon or the State Department seems to have got wind of a secret agreement under which Egypt has promised Russia that British troops, in the event of war, will not be permitted to reoccupy the Canal Zone — in clear contravention of the Anglo-Egyptian treaty. There is no documentary proof of this suspicion, but official American opinion seems to be veering round to the belief that such an agreement already exists in principle and only needs to be implemented in detail as soon as Britain's evacuation of the Canal Zone is complete.

Since the Anglo-Egyptian treaty was explained to Parliament last year in terms suggesting complete faith in Egyptian sincerity, the disclosure of such an undertaking towards Russia would have a shattering effect here, not least since Sir Anthony Eden went out of his way to associate his personal prestige with the treaty.

Knesset Tribute To 5 Who Fell

Many speakers in yesterday's Knesset debate referred to the Army's action at Nitzana on Wednesday night. Mr. Ben-Gurion said that the heartfelt sympathy of the Government and, he thought, of all the nation, goes to the mothers and fathers of the five fighters who fell in the defence of their homeland last night.

"I have no words to console them for their hard loss. We cannot restore these dear sons, but perhaps it will be of some comfort if they know that the Jewish nation will remember them in pain and in sorrow, but also with pride.

"I regret, too, the fact that 50 Egyptian soldiers were killed, for they were sacrificed not because of their evil intent and will, but because of the aggression of an ambitious dictator who plays with the lives of his countrymen."

The five soldiers who gave their lives in the Nitzana battle are Meir Sellkson, 20, of Moshav Ganei Am, Emanuel Sharabi and Mordechai Sasson, both 20, of Kibbutz Nahsholim, Yitzhak Bafsky of Kibbutz Bror Hayil and Shmuel Ben-Naim of Kibbutz Beit Keshet.

Meir Sellkson is the only son of Dov and Ada Sellkson. He finished his secondary school education in Tel Aviv as one of his school's outstanding pupils.

Emanuel Sharabi was a member of the Noar Oved from the Hatikva Quarter in Tel Aviv. He went to Nahsholim as a member of his group for farm training, but left before joining the Army to work as a fitter and turner to support his parents.

Mordechai Sasson, an orphan, was born in Tiberias. Brought up in Kibbutz Shefayim, he worked in the field crop branch of Nahsholim, which he joined as a member of the same group as Sharabi.

Quiet in Nitzana

The U.N. Truce Supervision Organization spokesman in Jerusalem told *The Jerusalem Post* that Observers at Nitzana (El Auja) reported all quiet at 4 p.m. yesterday. Exchanges of artillery were reported as late as 2.30 p.m.

The spokesman denied a Reuter report from Cairo that reinforcements of Observers were being sent to Nitzana. No complaints had been received from either Israel or Egypt by 5 p.m. yesterday, the spokesman said.

Gen. E.L.M. Burns, the U.N. Chief of Staff, is expected to return to Jerusalem from U.N. Headquarters in New York on Sunday. On the way, he will stop at Beirut.

West Holding Urgent Talks On Egypt-Israel Tension

WASHINGTON, Thursday. — Urgent consultations are under way at U.N. Headquarters, in Washington, Cairo and Tel Aviv, following the outbreak of fighting in the Nitzana demilitarized zone, the State Department spokesman told a news conference here today.

The spokesman, Mr. Lincoln White, expressed the Government's concern over the fighting, and said the State Department believed that "the situation is getting worse." Emergency steps are being considered, he said.

Conceivably, the matter will also be explored in Geneva, he stated, and added that U.S. diplomats in Cairo and Israel are conferring with government leaders and are doing "everything they can." American representatives in Egypt and Israel are urging "sobriety." But he made it clear that the Department considers the situation as having deteriorated, although it is still in the realm of "border incidents."

The spokesman said that the U.S. supported the call by the Israel Premier, Mr. Ben-Gurion, for high level talks between Israel and the Arabs to end border fighting.

One of the issues being considered in the U.N. — where the Western Big Three began a new and urgent round of consultations with Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold — was whether to call a Security Council meeting. A British delegation spokesman said that the Nitzana fighting "injected a new and serious element into the situation which gives us considerable concern."

In London, the Foreign Office told the Israel Ambassador, Mr. Eliahu Elath of its "concern at the latest flare-up of fighting." Mr. Elath said after he emerged from the meeting with Minister of State Anthony Nutting that he had emphasised his country had "no aggressive intentions whatsoever against Egypt... We do not intend to do anything more than defend our own territory and see that no foreign troops occupy it."

Earlier, the Foreign Office spokesman said that it was "extremely regrettable that the Israelis took the matter into their own hands," especially after Major-Gen. E.L.M. Burns had urged both sides to "cease all aggressive acts."

Arab sources in New York said that some confidential reports from U.N. Observers in Nitzana have come in, but details are not being made public yet. Mr. Hammarskjold immediately transferred every cable to Maj. Gen. E.L.M. Burns in Canada, who will return to Jerusalem on Saturday afternoon.

(UNA, Reuter)

Cairo Claims Big Military 'Triumph'

The magnitude of the Egyptian military "victories" grew with each successive news bulletin issued by Cairo Radio yesterday. By 8.30 p.m. the Cairo announcer declared that the Egyptians had scored "a triumph never before witnessed" by them. He further claimed that Egyptian planes were in full control of the skies over the combat area and had repulsed attacks by the Israel Air Force, inflicting "heavy losses."

The radio warned that if the military operations spread, Israel would no longer be capable of massing troops and launching attacks where she chooses, but that "others would choose the times and places of attack."

Meanwhile, it was reported that Premier Abdul Nasser last night conferred with the Chief of Staff and War Minister, Gen. Abdul Hakim Amer, following the latter's return from a swift inspection of the area of fighting. The Chief of Staff earlier revealed that as from today the Army General H.Q. had taken over the Palestine Affairs Department of the War Ministry.

The Egyptian High Command in a communique last night said that the fierce battle which broke out in the Sinai Desert on Wednesday night ceased at 3 p.m. yesterday with Israel casualties totalling 300 and the Egyptian's 70 killed and wounded. It stated that the Egyptian forces had retaken the strategic hill position at Sabha which lies among sand dunes on the Egyptian side of the border opposite the Nitzana demilitarized zone. It placed the Israel force at 3,000.

A previous communique said that fighting started with a surprise attack on Sabha last night and raged for seven hours. It added "The enemy succeeded in occupying part of our position. Our forces are holding on to other positions."

Prime Minister Abdul Nasser was quoted by the Arab News Agency yesterday as saying that the desert battle was "an excellent demonstration" of the genuineness of the peace talks offer made yesterday by Mr. David Ben-Gurion, Israel Premier. "Within ten hours of Ben-Gurion's statement, he launched a strong attack against an Egyptian position," he said, decribing Mr. Ben-Gurion's offer as "a smoke-screen put up during the day to hide an attack by night.

"His force consisted of one heavily armed battalion supported by his Air Force against an Egyptian frontier post manned by a company. Israel forces — they have abandoned the disguise of policemen — are now occupying the demilitarized zone of El Auja (Nitzana)."

A Cairo official said that the "well-planned" Israel attack was witnessed last night by U.N. Truce Observers. It was led by 29 command cars and 14 jeeps, and included 53 lorry loads of troops with field artillery, mortars and anti-tank guns. At the time Egypt had 125 men stationed there, the official said.

Reinforcements moved up and counter-attacked at Sabha this morning, and by last night Egyptian infantry forces which retook Sabha were supported by armoured units and had air protection, he said.

Hitherto this department, headed by Col. Salah Gohar, was responsible for matters concerning the Gaza Strip as well as the Egyptian-Israeli Mixed Armistice Commission.

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'IZVESTIA': WEST PROVOKING ARAB-ISRAEL CONFLICT

MOSCOW, Thursday. — The Soviet Government organ, "Izvestia," today told the Western powers to mind their own business about the Czech arms deal with Egypt, and accused them of provoking armed conflicts between Israel and her Arab neighbours.

The attack against the Western policy on the Middle East was one of the sharpest since the relaxation of tension following the Geneva parley of the Big Four Heads of State. The paper also charged the West with "drawing Iraq into an aggressive bloc and doing their utmost to disturb the peace and tranquillity of that area."

On the Czech arms transaction, the paper said that the West has no grounds to hinder Egypt or any other country from concluding "convenient deals." It especially charged Americans with raising "hypocritical commotion" as if the Egyptian move would increase Middle East tension. It denounced a "new campaign" by certain Anglo-American quarters designed to crush the resistance of Arab countries.

"Izvestia" denied reports that Russia intended to join in the 1950 declaration by the U.S., Britain and France which was intended to maintain an arms balance in the Middle East.

The newspaper said, "Feeling that the bankrupt system of balance has been unmasked by the Arab countries as aiming at their enslavement, certain U.S. circles have lately been spreading the allegations that the Soviet Union intends to join the 1950 declaration of the three powers. It seems that the ill-starred authors of this invention presume that they will succeed in covering up the colonizing approach of the Western Powers to the Arab countries."

(UP, Reuter)

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Social & Personal

A reception was given last night at the Ethiopean Consulate General in Jerusalem by the Geraant and Mrs. Agagyellew on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the Coronation of Haile Silassie I, Emperor of Ethiopia.

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A visiting delegation of three members of the British Cooperative Wholesale Society, Mr J. M. Peddie M.B.E., Mr. K. N. Noble and Mr. S. Topping, who arrived earlier this week, have called at the Histadrut Executive buildings, Hamashbir Hamerkazi and have toured Jerusalem where they were received by Mrs. G. Myerson, Minister of Labour. Their trip here is part of a general tour of the Middle East.

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Mr. Samuel Rubin, Chairman of the Executive of the American Fund for Israel Institutions, was the dinner guest on Wednesday night of the Minister of Justice, Mr. Pinhas Rosen. Earlier in the day, Mr. Rubin viewed several plots as the proposed site for the Academy of Music to be erected in Jerusalem, for which Mr. Rubin is contributing $300,000.

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ARRIVALS: Mr. Simha Pratt, Israel Consul in Chicago, on home leave; Dr. M. Stekelis, lecturer in pre-history at the Hebrew University, after a one-month stay in Cyprus at the invitation of the local archaeological museum; Mr. and Mrs. Marc Ettinger and their daughter, of Haifa, from a visit to Britain; Mr. Naftali Ben-Yehuda of the Labour Department of the Manufacturers Association, after taking part in an I.L.O. conference in Geneva; 18 representatives of Danish travel agencies, for a one week stay as guests of the Government Tourist Corporation.

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DEPARTURES: Mr. J. Hammond, adviser on dams to the Israel National Water Council, after inspecting dam plans and installations here; Mr. Ian Mikardo, M.P., after a two-week private visit; Mr. Victor Babin and Mrs. Vitya Vronsky, the duo-pianists, for Canada after concert appearances and recitals; Mr. I. Wolfson, Chairman of the Weizmann Institute Foundation in the U.K., after attending the Weizmann Memorial Ceremony; Mr. William Rosenwald, Chairman of the U.J.A., for Europe on the s.s. Jerusalem; a group of seven representatives of British travel agencies, after an eight-day visit as guests of the Government Tourist Corporation.

•

Professor Gunnar K. Myrdal, Executive Secretary of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe, is to lecture on: "Problems of Economic Development" under the joint auspices of the Technion, Israel Institute of Technology, and the Haifa Branch of the Israel Political Sciences Association, on Sunday, November 6, 1955, at 8.30 p.m. at the Technion, Room No. 84.

•

A tea in aid of the Keren Hayeled (WIZO) was held yesterday at the home of Mrs. E. Braude, Talbieh, Jerusalem. Ora Rotem played the piano for the many guests.

•

MEMORIAL MEETING

On the 30th day after the death of Professor H. Neumann of the Faculty of Civil Engineering of the Technion, Israel Institute of Technology, a memorial meeting will be held in conjunction with the Association of Engineers and Architects in Israel on Monday, November 7, 1955 at 8 p.m. in Room No. 80 of the Technion.

•

Commencing tomorrow, every Saturday afternoon from 5 to 7 p.m. and every Saturday evening from 9 p.m. to 1 a.m. in the Bar dancing to the tunes of the King David Hotel Jazz Band, Bondy at the Piano in the Bar every night. *(Advt.)*

Defenders of Jerusalem Remembered on Balfour Day

A wreath bearing the inscription, "To the Defenders of Jerusalem and to the Heroes of the State," was placed by Mayor Gershon Agron on the special dais in the Military Cemetery on Mt Herzl on Wednesday, on the occasion of Balfour Day. The Mayor, who was accompanied by his deputies and senior Municipal officials, was received at the entrance to the cemetery by Sarn-Aluf M. Auerbuch, Director of the Military Memorials Department in the Ministry of Defence.

During the ceremony, Councillor Rahamim Kalestar recited the 18th Psalm.

The visitors were shown through the cemetery by Mr. Asher Hiram, the architect.

NEW APPOINTMENT TO AMSTERDAM

Jerusalem Post Correspondent

AMSTERDAM (By Airmail). — Mr. Avshalom Caspi is to be replaced as Israel Consul in this city by Mr. Reuven Ginton. Mr. Ginton was Commercial Attache at the Legation in Rome before he was re-posted to the Foreign Ministry in Jerusalem.

It has also been announced here that a Dutch Parliamentary delegation of four members of the Senate and four of the Second Chamber is to visit Israel in January at the invitation of the Knesset.

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Yesterday's Press

Basic Policy—Pro and Con

"Davar" (Histadrut), "Lamerhav" (Ahdut Ha'avoda) and "Al Hamishmar" (Mapam) all stress the onerous tasks awaiting the new Government, pointing out that this is the first since the formation of the Provisional Government to be burdened with such urgent and difficult political and military obligations. "Lamerhav" and "Al Hamishmar" point out that while the Basic Policy has met the minimum requirements of the coalition partners, there are a great deal of anachronisms, left over by previous governments, that must be corrected. Yet all the "Labour Backbone" parties feel that, representing as they do the strongest constructive and pioneering elements of the nation, their shoulders are broad enough to bear the load.

"Haboker" (General Zionist) prints a special box containing Mr. Ben-Gurion's not-so-old opinions about his present partners with the intention of giving weight to Mr. Bernstein's statement that "this is a pro-Soviet Government." Its Parliamentary Reporter says that the introduction of the Government was planned with an eye to making a grandiose impression on the public. The paper then goes on to criticise the new Government's Basic Policy which, it avers, Mr. Ben-Gurion did not trouble to read out in the Knesset. ("Ha'aretz" is delighted that Mr. Ben-Gurion did not read out the articles — it would have been boring.)

"Haboker" also takes the Prime Minister to task for extending an invitation to Nasser, saying that it was bad timing. "Herut" joins in the jibe, saying that the same hand had been extended to Naguib (on "ideological grounds") and left hanging in mid-air. "Haboker" still hopes that we shall have a Government which will be in keeping with the emergency situation before zero hour strikes.

"Ha'aretz" (non-party) writes that those abroad who had looked forward to the enunciation of a bellicose policy have been sorely disappointed. While Mr. Ben-Gurion did not threaten with a preventive war, he made it clear that Israel would repel attack. It is now up to the Powers concerned to avert a calamity by regulating their arms supply policy.

"Hatzofe" (World Mizrahi) observes that the value of the speech is that it has clearly defined Israel's stand and stopped speculation and rumour. It is for the others now to draw conclusions.

Both "Herut" and "Kol Ha'am" (Communist) agree that the speech contained nothing new. That is where their agreement ends. "Herut" calls the address "a mixture of contradictory ideas, opinions, cogitations and impulses" and sums up its tenor as "frozen heat."

"Kol Ha'am" criticises the speech on the basis of its alleged omissions, saying, among other things, that the Prime Minister failed to mention the need to abolish military rule, the formation of anti-Soviet blocs at Anglo-American initiative and the resolve to combat efforts at reducing the standard of living.

Bonn Diplomat 'Glad' Germany Has Helped Israel Develop

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HERZLIYA, Thursday.—Dr. Abraham Frohwein, head of the Israel desk at the West German Foreign Ministry, has said that he was glad Germany had contributed to the development of this country. After touring Israel for four weeks, he considered it "a great country with a great future." Dr. Frohwein left for Germany earlier this week.

When normal traffic could be restored, Dr. Frohwein remarked, Israel might become "a great attraction" for German tourists. "You have everything here—Holy Places, magnificent landscapes in Galilee, an enchanting desert in the Negev and a scenic Eilat."

During his tour, Dr. Frohwein was particularly interested in how the Reparations Funds had been used. Indeed, he arrived in Haifa on board the s.s. Israel on her maiden voyage from Hamburg, where she was built under the Reparations agreement.

The Germans, Dr. Frohwein told *The Jerusalem Post*, were now aware of the existence and life of Israel, largely because of Reparations, which in Germany is referred to as "The Hague Agreement" or "the Israel Agreement." These payments are expected to lead to a more positive link between the two countries, Dr. Frohwein said, but the Germans fully understand the hesitations prevailing in Israel on historical grounds, and are ready to wait. In Germany, herself, Reparations have ceased to be a political issue.

New Bill Will Ask Compulsory Support

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Relatives will be compelled to contribute to the support of needy members in their families according to ability to contribute and to need.

This is the tenor of the proposed Amendment to the Family Law (Support), outlined by the Attorney-General, Mr. Haim Cohen, at a "study session" held at the Franklin Club in Jerusalem earlier this week under the auspices of the Ministry for Social Welfare and the Institute for Training Social Workers. The draft law is now being worked on.

Where children are unable to support themselves parents must provide support at a financial level to be decided by the Court. From the age of 18, children must support needy parents, again according to the decision of the Court. Religious law, Mr. Cohen stated, obligates parents to support their children only until the age of six. From six until the age of 15 such support is a *mitzva* (pious act), but not compulsory.

Local social welfare authorities will be able to supply necessary aid to a needy person. They will have the right to request a return of the outlay from the person responsible for support, according to the proposed Law for Social Welfare (Support), Mr. Cohen said.

A section in the proposed Amendment to the Family Law empowers the Court to establish the paternity of a child born out of wedlock on the basis of testimony by the mother and objective proofs. Religious law requires the father to contribute to the support of such a child only if the man admits paternity.

If it is proved that the mother cohabited with a number of men from 180 to 300 days before the birth of the child, all will be responsible for the support of the child and the care of the mother for three months before and after the birth, according to the proposed law.

BEERSHEBA is to test its air raid warning system today. Sirens will sound at 4 p.m.

Reuther 'Concerned' About ME Arms Race

Jerusalem Post Bureau

The President of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, Mr. Walter Reuther, recently expressed "grave concern" about the "stimulation of an armament race in the Middle East" and urged the U.S. and the United Nations to act for a regional security pact covering Israel and her Arab neighbours. In the statement, released several weeks ago, Mr. Reuther condemned as "tragic" the recent announcement by Egypt that she will purchase sizable supplies of armaments from Czechoslovakia.

Following his recent visit to Israel, Mr. Reuther declared in a letter to Mr. M. Namir, Secretary-General of the Histadrut: "I wish to express my deep appreciation to the Histadrut for making our trip to Israel a most meaningful experience. To us, in the American labour movement, Israel has become a symbol of human courage and inventive spirit.

"The future of free and democratic Israel lies to a large extent in the hands of the men and women who make up the great Histadrut organization."

Mr. Reuther continued by stating that his delegation had given a detailed report of its visit to the Executive Committee of the C.I.O., emphasising the common ties between the two labour movements. He added that he was "engaged night and day" in negotiations for the coming merger of the American Federation of Labour and the C.I.O.

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES

TODAY

JERUSALEM: Batish, 8 Straus, 2911, Valero, German Colony, 4740. **TEL AVIV:** Kohlberg, 29 Allenby, 23335. Bogroshow, 60 Bograshow, 23880. Yoffe, 172 Ben Yehuda, 24542. Kastel, 147 Ibn Gabirol, Baruch, Hatikva Qtr., 67462. **JAFFA:** Noga, near Noga Cinema, 81896. **RAMAT GAN:** Amit, 130 Modi'in. **NAHLAT YITZHAK:** Fisherman, 23465. **HOLON:** Tikva, Kikar Struma. **HAIFA:** Rambam, 26 Arlosoroff, 2974. New Britain, 47 Jaffa. **KIRYAT MOTZKIN:** Pentagon. **SAFAD:** Feldmann. **NAHARIYA:** Nahariya.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM: Ruhama, 28 Yellin, 2458. Resnik, 15 Gaza Road, 3662. **TEL AVIV:** Tabatchnik, 17 Allenby, 24553. Reitblat, 19 Nahlat Binyamin. Moscovici, 25 King George, 62960. Bloch, 32 Bloch, Kastel 147 Ibn Gabirol, Hadassah, Hatikva Qtr., 67684. **JAFFA:** Varsano, 3 Rehov 340, 81793, evening: Marpe, 77 Allenby, 3497. Bracha, 243 Dizengoff, 25440. Molchodetsky, 7 Ben Yehuda, 23570. Abed Ha'Am, 51 Abed Ha'Am, 3851. Hadassah, Hatikva Qtr., 67684. **JAFFA:** Galenica, 19 Rehov 4, 83429. **RAMAT GAN:** Pinchi, 104 Kook. **RAMAT YITZHAK:** Hasharon, 29 Jerusalem, 72046. **HOLON:** Ribek, Kikar Struma. **HAIFA:** Habriut, 55 Herzl, 4060. Nissan, 23 Khouri, 4197. Mercaz, Mt. Carmel, 81979. **KIRYAT MOTZKIN:** Pentagon. **SAFAD:** Feldmann. **NAHARIYA:** Nahariya.

EMERGENCY PHYSICIANS

TODAY

JERUSALEM: Dr. B. Abeles, 19 Usishkin, 3688. Dr. H. Horn, 30 King George, 3745. Dr. F. Dreyfuss, 8 Bartinora, 61470. **TEL AVIV:** Dr. M. Shaham, 1 Syrkin, 25842. Dr. N. L. Sacher, 54 Sokolow, 26283. Dr. I. Griffel, 5 Ben Yehuda, 23496. **HAIFA:** Dr. Chobal, 34 Pevsner, 3666. Dr. Ludwig, 24 Shivat Zion, 67417.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM: Dr. L. Romanoff, 11 Arlosoroff, 61217. Dr. S. Greenwald, 22 Rin Nun, 62068. Dr. W. Kretka, 28 Abravanel, 5067. **TEL AVIV:** As today. **HAIFA:** Dr. Sherman, 9 Hanevi'im, 3424. Dr. Ludwig, 24 Shivat Zion, 67417. Day: Dr. Golergant, 1 Gilead, 4170. Evening: Dr. Hampel, 104 Jaffa, 66335.

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JERUSALEM

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★ **Exhibitions:** —

1) Two Thousand Years of Chinese Painting. 2) French Paintings of the 20th Century. 3) Contemporary American Prints. Exhibit of the Month: A Khorasan bronze Kettle of the 13th Century. Bezalel Museum, 9-1. Tomorrow 10-1.

"Conquest of the Desert" permanent Exhibition on the grounds of the Jerusalem Convention Centre, 10-1. Also tomorrow.

Music to Inspire Beethoven's Ninth Symphony. Y.M.C.A., 8.30 p.m. Public welcome.

★ **Tours:** —

Hebrew University conducted tour New Administration Building, King George Ave., opposite Terra Sancta, 10 a.m.

TEL AVIV

★ **Exhibition:**—

Exhibition of paintings by Eliahu Sigard, Painters & Sculptors Pavilion, 9 Rehov Alharizi — 10-1. Also tomorrow.

Paintings by Michael Argov. New acquisitions by the Museum. Tel Aviv Museum, 10-1, 4-7; Fridays and Saturdays 10-1.

KIRYAT HAIM

★ **Theatre** —

Jewish Comedy Theatre, "Der Amerikaner Litvak." Beit Ha'am 8.30 p.m.

KIRYAT MOTZKIN

★ **Theatre** —

Duigan & Baumacher, "Ba Dir Un Wein Nisht." "Orot" 8.30 p.m.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM

★ **Exhibitions:** —

Latest Drawings and Paintings by Yossi Stern, Rina Gallery, 1 Rehov Yanai (corner Princess Mary Ave.), until 9 p.m.

Watercolours and woodcuts by Mordechai Avgisi, copper works by Abraham Habe, "Nora Studio" Art Gallery, 9 Maimon Avenue, Beterem. Opening at 10 a.m. Daily: 10-1, 5-8.

1) Rosa Feige — Embroidered Pictures. 2) Joseph Kossonogi — Watercolours. 3) I. Aschelm — Drawings. Also Exhibition of Applied Arts: 1) M. Ahlfeld-Heyman — Masks. 2) N. Isakring — Mosaics. 3) Zvi Gali — Ceramics. Artists House. Opening 12 a.m. Daily 10-1, 4-6. Fridays and Saturdays 10-1.

★ **Lecture:**—

An appreciation of the book, "Erets Yisrael and Its Settlement" by Itzhak Ben-Zvi. Speakers: Professor Yoel Rivlin, Dr. Ish-Shalom and Mr. Avraham Almaliah. Beit Ha'am, 11 a.m.

★ **Recorded Music:**—

Saturday Music: Bach, Violin Concerto No. 2 in E Major and Motet No. 3, "Jesus, Dearest Master;" Mozart, Symphony No. 35 in D. At 11 a.m., public welcome. Y.M.C.A.

TEL AVIV

★ **Exhibition:**—

Opening of paintings by Aris Kaploun. Opening speech by Anda Amir (Pinkerfeld) also exhibition of Art ceramics — Chemerinsky Art Gallery — 36 Rehov Gordon, Tel Aviv — 11 a.m.

★ **Concert:** —

Quintets and Sextet for Winds and Piano (Vivaldi, Haydn, Poulenc, Mozart), 8.30 p.m. Museum.

★ **Theatre:** —

Ohel "Eldorado," Ahel Theatre, 7 and 9.15 p.m.

Chamber Theatre, "Pantomime," Mograbi Hall, 7.

Chamber Theatre, "The Good Soul," Mograbi Hall, 9.30 p.m.

Chamber Theatre, "The Lady of the Manor" New Chamber Theatre Hall, 7 and 9.30 p.m.

Habimah, Premiere, "Medea," Habimah Theatre, 8.30 p.m.

Jewish Comedy Theatre, "Der Amerikaner Litvak." "Hapoel," 6.30 and 9.15 p.m.

★ **Lecture and Film:**—

American History, Dr. Y. Arieli, Hebrew University (in Hebrew), Z.O.A. House.

HAIFA

★ **Exhibition:**—

Picasso-Lithographs, Carmel-Studio, 3 Wedgwood Ave, 9-1, 4-7. Paintings by Marek Halter (Paris). Fortnightly exhibit: "Design for a Curtain" — by Ericka Kluger-Meiselman. Municipal Museum, Town Hall, 10-1, 4-7.

MIFDEH EZRAHI

★ **Theatre:** —

Duigan and Baumacher, "Nadir un Wein Nisht," Kessem Hall, 6.30 and 9.30 p.m.

ACCADIA BEACH

★ **Entertainment:** —

Dine at the Accadia Grand Hotel. Daily from 4 p.m. Accadia Bridge Club.

COMING EVENTS

HABIMAH

NEXT WEEK

Nov. 6 — "Medea," Tel Aviv, 8 p.m. "Henry the Fourth," Gedera, 8 p.m.

Nov. 7 — "Medea," Tel Aviv, 8 p.m. "Henry the Fourth," Beersheba, 8 p.m.

Nov. 8 — "Medea," Tel Aviv, 8 p.m. "Henry the Fourth," Rehovot, 8 p.m.

Nov. 9 — "Henry the Fourth," Ramat Gan, 8 p.m.

Nov. 10 — "Henry the Fourth," Netanya, 8 p.m.

Machines May Yet Replace Executives

HARROGATE, England, Thursday (Reuter).—Business executives listened uneasily here today when they were told about a computing machine that can make decisions as well as do arithmetic. Dr. B. V. Bowden, principal of the Manchester College of Technology, told the National Conference of the British Institute of Management how it worked.

He said the invention, an inventory control machine, was built for a mail order firm with a catalogue of 5,000 items. After the stock position was recorded, it ran off each night a complete report on all the items so that the management could decide every morning which items needed replenishing.

There was no reason why the machine should not type out orders for goods in great demand. "I have known some managers who did very little more than that," Bowden said.

INDIA NOT SERVING ON SUDAN BODY

NEW DELHI, Thursday (UP).—Premier Jawaharlal Nehru said yesterday India would not be able to serve on the International Sudan Commission unless both Britain and Egypt agreed to invite her. He denied that India had rejected Egypt's invitation to serve on the international body.

He told a mass rally in Rakjot, in the western Indian state of Saurashtra, that India would willingly contribute towards the easing of tensions in the area if she were invited by all parties concerned in the Sudan dispute.

ENGLAND DEFEATS IRELAND, 3-0

WEMBLEY STADIUM, Thursday (Reuter). — England beat Ireland by 3-0 in their international soccer match here yesterday after a closer struggle than the score would indicate. There was no score in the first half.

England's goals came in the 51st, 54th (both from Dennis Wilshaw, the Wolves' inside left) and 89th (Tom Finney, Preston North End's outside right) minutes. It was the first international ever played by the two sides at Wembley and celebrated the 75 anniversary of the Irish Football Association.

England's victory threw the U.K. soccer championship for the season wide open. But though successful, England will have to play considerably better if she hopes to beat Spain on the same ground in three weeks time.

NEW AIR FRANCE FLIGHT AT LYDDA

LYDDA AIRPORT, Thursday.—Air France will be starting a new flight — Paris-Lydda-Teheran — on November 15, it is learned from reliable sources here today.

The flight will call for a three-hour stop every Wednesday at 11.40 p.m. at Lydda after landing at Frankfurt and Rome on the way.

On the return journey, it will pass through here at 4 p.m. on Thursdays, and will take the same route home after a one-hour stop here.

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HAFTARA: Melakhim II, 4, 1—37

Shabbat begins in Jerusalem at 4.11 p.m. today and ends at 5.34 p.m. tomorrow

JERUSALEM

Yeshurun Synagogue: Tonight: 4.25 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8 a.m. Minha: 3.40 p.m. Arvit: 5.25.

Emet V'Emuna (Gen Rehavia): Tonight: 4.45 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8.15 a.m.

Ahdut Yisrael Congregation, Sephardic Orphan House, Jaffa Road: Tomorrow at 8.30 a.m. Youth Service with Congregational Singing.

Italian Synagogue (Hillel St.): Tonight: 4.30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 7.30 a.m.

Mosad Harav Kook Synagogue (Hapoel Hamizrahi Qr.): Tonight: 4.32 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8 a.m. Arvit: 5.25 p.m.

TEL AVIV

Beit Yisrael (96 Dizengoff Road): Tonight: 4.45 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8.15 a.m.

Ihud Shivat Zion (87 Ben Yehuda St.): Tonight: 5 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 6.30 & 8.30 a.m. Minha: 5 p.m.

Ihud Shivat Zion (3 Straus St.): Tonight: 5 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8 a.m. Minha: 5 p.m.

The Great Synagogue (Allenby Rd.): Tonight: 4.50 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8 a.m.

Tiferet Zvi Synagogue (9 Herman Cohen St.): Tonight: 5.15 p.m. Tomorrow Shahrit 8.30 a.m.

Young Israel (67 Buzrashov): Tonight: 5.20 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit 9 a.m.

RAMAT GAN

Hatchia Synagogue: Tonight: 4.50 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8 a.m. Minha: 4.45 p.m. Arvit: 5.20 p.m.

ISRAEL SCIENTIST AT U.S. REACTOR SCHOOL

WASHINGTON, Thursday, (USIS). — Mr. Gideon Pery of the Israel Atomic Energy Commission will be among 45 scientists from 21 countries who will attend the second session of the School of Nuclear Science and Engineering beginning Monday, the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission has announced.

Tel Aviv Stock Market

NOVEMBER 3, 1955

Pop. Loans	
1949/49 (IL.10)	102½
5½% Tavel Dollar s/y)	67½
3½% Gov. Bds. (large)	98½
4% Reg.Sterling "A" c)	90½
4% Reg. Sterling "B"	95
Pal. Mortg. Bds. Ser. 3	78
Bk. Leumi ord. sh. c)	23½
A.P.R. Investm. ord. sh. "B" c)	108½
Gazit ord. sh. "B" c)	101
Ellern's Inv. ord. "B"	105½
P.E.C. Inv. ord. "B" sh.	100½
Gen. Mortg. Bk. ord. sh.	78½
Discr 4% debs. 56/65	96½
Nir 4% Debs. (bear)	91½
5% pref. sh.	94
Pass 4% debs 60/64 reg	92
"Tera" 5% debs.	82½
I.I.D.C. ord. sh. reg.	114
5% debs.	80
Afr. Pal. Inv. ord. sh.	75½
Rassco 6% pref. ord sh.	68½
Pal. Potash 6% pref. sh.	94½
"A" ord. shares	130
Pal. Elec. ord. sh. (Inv.)	—
Pal. Elec. pref. sh. (Ldn)	20½
Meheroth pref. sh.	72½
Ata ord. "B" sh.	117
6-8% conv. debs.	95
"Kardaneh" ord. "B" sh	122½
7% conv. debs. 59/68	96½
Koller-Dee ord. sh rez x	92½
Pal.-Brewery 8% cm sh.	94½
Assis Bejarano "B" sh.	147
"Tera" ord. sh.	113½
Worker 5-6 debs. "A"	103½
Pal. Cold 6s 7% debs c)	141
ord. sh. rez. (full div.)	20½
Pal. Constr. Tr 8% debs.	96½

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Notices to the Public

Drivers Examinations and Inspection of Vehicles

The Ministry of Communications, Controller of Transport, hereby draws the attention of the public to the fact that examinations for drivers and inspection of vehicles will be held during November and December at the following places and on the following dates:

Beersheba: Thursdays, Nov. 10, 24; Dec. 15, 29.

Hadera: Thursdays, Nov. 10, 24; Dec. 8, 22.

Afula: Mondays, Nov. 7, 21; Dec. 5, 19.

Migdal Ashkelon: Thursdays, Nov. 3, 17; Dec. 8, 22.

Natanya: Sundays, Nov. 13, 27; Dec. 11, 25.

Tiberias: Thursdays, Nov. 3, 17; Dec. 1, 15, 29.

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31 REH. HECHALUTZ, HAIFA

Today's Postbag

THE WEATHER

OUTLOOK: Rise in temperature, dry in hill regions and interior.

	A)	B)	C)	D)
Mt. Cana'an	82	18	26	27
Tiberias	84	18	29	31
Haifa Port	29	20	25	28
Natanya	69	17	28	30
Tel Aviv Kirya	68	17	27	29
Tel Aviv Port	71	18	26	28
Lydda Airport	68	14	27	31
Jerusalem	60	14	23	28
Beersheba	69	18	29	31
Eilat	80	26	30	34

*A) Humidity at 6 p.m. B) Minimum temp. C) Maximum yesterday D) Maximum temp. expected today

* * *

200 CATHOLICS, 150 Greek Orthodox and 50 Armenians, all residents of Israel, have applied for visas to cross into Jordan to celebrate Christmas. No further applications are being accepted from local residents, although tourists may still apply for visas.

* * *

THIRTEEN THOUSAND persons have registered for the "Savings for Homes" scheme and have already deposited nearly IL8m., the Ministry of Labour announced. Of the participants, 5,000 come from rural areas.

Tel Aviv Pupils Parade For Arms for Defence Fund

Bearing banners inscribed "Arms for the Israel Defence Forces," thousands of Tel Aviv's secondary school youth, led by the Mayor and Municipal Councillors, marched through the streets of the city last night.

With flags and torches and stepping to the strains of the Fire Brigade band, the march started at the Habimah Theatre, made its way through Rehov King George and dispersed at the Herbert Samuel Esplanade on the sea front. Mayor Levanon called on the people of the city to contribute funds to buy arms to counteract the supplies being delivered to the Arab States.

The offices of the Ministry of Defence at the Kirya received more than IL190,000 yesterday in contributions to the Defence Fund, the greatest part in cash. Included among them were IL50,000 from the employees of the Ministry of Defence, and from the Tel Aviv District of the Palestine Electric Corporation.

The Bedek Aircraft Maintenance Company has pledged IL14,000 as a first instalment, the Yuval Gad Pipe Factory IL25,000 and the employees of the Weizmann Institute IL25,000. IL8,000 were received from the Migdal Insurance Company, IL3,200 from the employees and management of the Aderet Spinning Mills, IL3,500 from the workers of the Kelet Plywood Factory at Afikim, IL1,300 from the Blumenthal Factory in Haifa and IL1,000 from Caspi Fuchs and Company in Haifa.

Free Transport

The Traders and Shippers Company of Haifa has announced its willingness to transport, free of charge, 580 tons of ammunition from Europe to Haifa on the s.s. "D'vora," a saving to the Ministry of Defence of £8,500.

A group of Freemasons from Westwood, Los Angeles, gave $350 to the Mayor of Tel Aviv for the Arms Fund.

The staffs of the Israel Embassy and the Consulate General in Ottawa have pledged ten per cent of this month's salary. A number of offers of donations have been made to the consular officials in Canada by persons who are not citizens of Israel, but, pending receipt of instructions from the Israel Government, the Embassy has refused to accept them.

The master of the Turkish freighter, "Uman," now discharging grain in Haifa Port, after having the Prime Minister's speech translated to him and learning about the Arms Fund, contributed IL100 on the spot.

Jerusalem Committee

A nine-man public committee has been appointed in Jerusalem to work with the Municipality in raising money for the Defence Fund. To attain the goal of IL4m., the committee plans to sponsor a number of functions in the Capital, among them an arms exhibition. The nine members are: Messrs. E. Argov, M. Baram, F. Blatein, M. Eliachar, A. Friemann, A. Hasidoff, A. Lifshitz, E. Prusak and K. Tchoreh. Mayor Aaron will act as Chairman.

Mr. Shaul Hadid, of Heraliya, gave $5,000 and the management and employees of Kesselman and Kesselman, auditors, IL1,000.

IL8,000 Received At The Jerusalem Post

In the week since young Yohanan Steinbach sent his savings to *The Jerusalem Post* for the Defence Fund, IL8,021 have been received for the Fund at the offices of the paper.

Among yesterday's contributions were IL1,250 from the management and employees of the three branches of Somekh Chaikin, Citron and Company, auditors; IL446,500 from the staff of Dr. Better's Hospital in Haifa; IL250 from the students of the Leadership Training Institute in Jerusalem; IL100 from Dr. O. Peczenik of Jerusalem; IL100 from David Maiur of Tel Aviv; IL25 from Mr. and Mrs. I. Covitt of Haifa; IL15 from Mr. L. Landerer of Haifa, and IL10 from an anonymous donor in Haifa.

A silver dish and six wine cups were given by Mr. Aaron Kitzis of Kfar Brandeis. Mr. Kitzis, 70, adds that he is ready to perform any service required for "the defence of the country," despite his advanced age.

'Happy to Join Up' If Necessary

HAIFA, Thursday. — "We came to settle in a *kibbutz*. But if we are called into the Army tomorrow, we shall be happy to fight," a group of young North African immigrants who arrived in the s.s. Artza said in the Port this morning. Most of the more than 50 well-dressed, healthy looking boys and girls, of military age, only recently joined the Ihud Hakvutzot Vehakibbutzim movement, and went to the Kiryat Anavim and Gal Ed settlements. The former is in the Jerusalem Corridor, the latter in the Ephraim Hills.

Altogether 568 newcomers, mostly from North Africa, arrived in the Artza this morning. Nineteen of the arrivals are a Youth Aliya group. The rest of the immigrants were sent to development areas in many parts of the country.

CHURCHILL KNOWS ISRAEL'S STRENGTH

LYDDA AIRPORT, Thursday. — "I have no doubt that your Army will be able to defend itself successfully against its enemies, and give twice as good as it gets," Mr. Randolph Churchill told the press here today before leaving after an eight-day visit as guest of the Technion.

Mr. Churchill, who refrained from otherwise commenting on the political situation, expressed his surprise at the tremendous progress made by Israel, especially in the Negev.

PERON IN NICARAGUA

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Thursday (Reuter). — Ex-President Juan Peron of Argentina arrived here by air today from Paraguay, where he had been in exile since being deposed last September. He is to stay with President Anastasio Somoza, a personal friend.

Viola Israel Mordechai Wirshubski

MARRIED

Tel Aviv, November 3, 1955.

VIKTOR TIEDER, 44 Rehov Arlosoroff, Haifa — OLGA-ORA TIEDER, nee Sinn (London)

MARRIED

Reception: 42 Rehov Vitkin, Abuna, Saturday, November 12, 1955, from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m.

This is the only intimation.

The staff of the Palestine Can Company Ltd. wish to express their sympathy to their colleague Mr. M. Glazier on the tragic loss of his brother JACK

1,500 Children at Yad Weizmann; Sieffs Made Honorary Fellows

REHOVOT, Thursday. — Four ceremonies highlighted today's events marking the third anniversary of the death of Chaim Weizmann, First President of the State.

Fifteen-hundred schoolchildren from the South of the country congregated on the Memorial Plaza here this morning to hear Mr. Haim Pekeris, Chairman of the Scientific Committee of the Weizmann Institute, tell them that the late President had instructed him shortly before his death to keep up the search for oil in Israel.

At 11 o'clock, the cornerstone of the Institute's central library and Weizmann Archives was laid. The building, made possible by the £100,000 donation made by Avraham and Edith Wix of England, is to house 250,000 volumes. The ceremony, which was attended by over a thousand persons, including Professor Benzion Dinur, was presided over by Mr. Israel Sieff, Chairman of the British Section of the World Memorial Committee. Mr. Wix replied to the speeches.

Later in the day, the first of three houses being built to accommodate the staff of the Institute, was formally presented to the Institute by the donors, Theodor R. Racocazin and friends in the U.S., in the presence of Dr. Thomas H. McGrail, Cultural Attaché at the U.S. Embassy. Each of the three buildings will contain eight apartments.

The fourth ceremony, was the dedication of the new wing of the biology department of the Institute, which was built with funds from the legacy of the late Ya'akov Ziskind, the American philanthropist, and bears his name.

Honorary Fellowships of the Weizmann Institute of Science were conferred last night on Mr. and Mrs. Israel M. Sieff at a dinner given at the King David Hotel in Jerusalem by the Foreign Minister for overseas guests at the Weizmann Day ceremonies.

Among the 150 guests who attended, including about 40 visitors from abroad who had come especially to Israel for the third anniversary commemoration of Dr. Weizmann's death, were almost the entire Cabinet who came direct from being sworn into office. Members of the Weizmann family and Mrs. Paula Ben-Gurion were also present.

Mr. Sharett paid a warm tribute to the American Ambassador, Mr. Edward B. Lawson, who was present, praising his great understanding of Israel's difficulties and untiring efforts to cement the friendship between this country and the great democracy he represents.

The Fellowship scrolls, illustrated and lettered parchments made in Jerusalem, were presented by Prof. C. L. Pekeris, Chairman of the Weizmann Institute's Scientific Committee. Mr. and Mrs. Sieff responded to the toasts.

Lifelong Dedication

The citation for Mr. Israel Sieff was "in recognition of his lifelong dedication to Chaim Weizmann's concept of the role of Science in the upbuilding of the Homeland and his pioneer contribution to the advancement of scientific research in Eretz-Israel for the welfare of the State of Israel and its people and mankind in general."

The Fellowship for Mrs. Rebecca D. Sieff was conferred "in recognition of her deep understanding and inspired fulfilment of the needs of the renaissance of the Homeland as a foremost leader of world Zionist women, and her pioneer association in a major contribution to the development of the State of Israel upon the scientific plane."

Both Mr. and Mrs. Sieff are co-founders of the Daniel Sieff Research Institute, in memory of their son who died in 1923. It was opened under Dr. Weizmann's direction at Rehovot on April 3, 1934.

After-dinner speakers included the host, Mr. Moshe Sharett; Mrs. Golda Myerson; Mrs. Chaim Weizmann; the Mayor of Jerusalem, Mr. Gershon Agron, who welcomed the guests to the Holy City; the Chairman of the Weizmann Institute's Board of Governors, Mr. Dewey D. Stone, of Boston, Mass.; and the Institute's Executive Chairman, Mr. Meyer W. Weisgal.

The British Ambassador and Mrs. Nicholls left the dinner because of Mr. Nicholl's objections to the seating arrangements.

The musical part of the programme included a recital by Shosha na Damari, accompanied at the piano by the composer, Moshe Vilensky.

Ministry Concerned Over Lack of Rain

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — Officials of the Ministry of Agriculture today expressed concern over the lack of rain, despite the fact that weather experts point out that it is not particularly late this year.

A continuing dry spell could be harmful to the winter corn crops, which were sown early, if the seeds germinated early, Ministry officials told *The Jerusalem Post*. A circular had been sent to all farmers, advising them against early sowing, which succeeded last year because of favourable conditions.

The Ministry denied recent press reports that the area sown with grain crops had been decreased this year. Nearly 1.5m. dunams were sown this year, which was at least as much as last year, it was stated.

Sugarman Bond Transfer Said Not Unlawful

Nearly $30m. in State of Israel Independence Bonds have been exchanged for Israel currency and invested in the country, the Ministry of Finance spokesman stated yesterday. Although this exchange is generally not according to the Ministry's economic policy, conditions of the sale of the bonds permitted their exchange for local currency, the spokesman said.

The announcement by the Finance Ministry came after a number of newspapers during the past few weeks had questioned the ethics of a transaction in which the American Israel Holding Company, headed by Mr. Joseph Sugarman, had exchanged $400,000 worth of bonds for the purchase of the Avnal chain of shoe stores.

Mr. Sugarman had several times during the past year offered to resign from his post as Chairman of the Bond Organization in Israel, but his offer had not been accepted.

The Ministry also denied allegations that Mr. Shimon Horn, Economic Adviser to the Minister, was guilty of abuse of office in accepting the use of a car placed at his disposal by the Bond Office. Mr. Horn was delegated two years ago to handle the Finance Ministry's relations with the Bond Organization. In this capacity he had to make numerous trips around the country with prospective bond purchasers, it was stated. His other tasks in the Ministry also necessitated considerable travelling.

INFANT STRANGLED

BEERSHEBA, Thursday. — While playing with a piece of string, two-year-old Shlomo Weisel, of Moshav Komemiut, near Negba, strangled himself today.

KNESSET DEBATE

(Continued from Page One)

the Coalition negotiations had taken close to three months, Mr. Joseph Serlin (General Zionist) suggested that a law be passed limiting the time allowed a Knesset Member charged with forming a Government.

He asserted that the Basic Principles of the new Government contained everything in heaven and earth, where they should have presented a specific programme. Formulated in August, they did not fit the reality of November. The Government was a bad one because it did not answer the prayer of the people for a national government including all parties but the Communists.

The Progressives, Mr. Serlin stated, were very proud of having achieved promises of national health insurance and depoliticization of labour exchanges. But these were still only promises and he knew what weight to give to promises by the former Coalition partner of the General Zionists.

The new Government was a Socialist Government *par excellence*. But most Jews abroad were not socialists. They would continue to contribute to Israel, but they would not invest and would not immigrate. And if immigration was the basis of our security, was it the logic of November, 1955, to form a labour Government, Mr. Serlin demanded.

Communist View

Dr. Moshe Sneh (Communist) predicted that the entry of Mapam and Ahdut Ha'avoda into the Government would not bring any basic change in policy. The two parties had not gained even one of the conditions they had set forth before the elections as a basis for entering a government, and all they had contributed to the Government was Ministers, not principles, he said.

The new Government would continue to "chase after a military alliance with the rulers of America," Dr. Sneh added, charging that it was this fact that accounted for Israel's humble and dangerous international position. By seeking such a military alliance aimed at the Soviet Union, Israel was violating the "Geneva Spirit," the very thing which Mr. Ben-Gurion had accused the Soviet Union of doing.

Mr. Tewfik Toubi (Communist) said that the actions of the Israel Defence Forces would lead to war. Mapam would quit the Government after it signed a treaty with the U.S., he thought, but that would be too late.

If war is declared against us, the nation in Israel and the Diaspora will stand behind the Government, whatever Government it may be, Rabbi I. M. Levin (Agudat Israel) declared.

The protracted coalition negotiations should have ceased the minute we learned about the Soviet Bloc shipment of arms, and an emergency government, including all parties, should have been set up, Rabbi Levin said. All other issues should have been set aside.

However, Agudat Israel would not enter the present coalition until minimal religious demands were met, Rabbi Levin said. He added that Hapoel-Hamizrahi had retreated from its demands on religion and had jumped on the bandwagon at the last minute.

Mr. Binyamin Minis (Poalei Agudat Israel) rejected Mr. Ben-Gurion's argument that the religious demands of the Aguda parties could not be imposed on an unwilling people. The fact was that the majority were in favour of Sabbath and anti-pig breeding laws.

Seif e-Din Su'bi (Arab Democrat) recalled how Mr. Ben-Gurion had stood up in the Knesset in 1952 and congratulated Abdul Nasser on his revolt against the corrupt Farouk regime. If Mr. Ben-Gurion called for peace today, it was not out of weakness but out of strength.

As an Arab and as a strong nationalist, the speaker said, he called upon his fellow Arabs not to shed blood, but to accept Mr. Ben-Gurion's outstretched hand and not let this opportunity pass them by.

Sheikh Saleh Khneifis (Progress and Work) appealed to the free world and the U.N. to aid Israel. He pledged that his fellow Druse would give their lives for the State at this time of trial as they had done during the War of Liberation. Saleh Salim (Progress and Work) said that it was the non-recognition of Israel by the Arab states that was preventing peace and leading to provocation on the borders.

Intensive Search For Missing Girl

BEERSHEBA, Thursday. — A search involving a hundred policemen and villagers was carried on today for 11-year-old Vivienne Halfon, of Moshav Beit Hagoddi, who left her home at 11 o'clock yesterday morning "to visit relatives in the village" and has not been seen since. Tomorrow, double the number of police will be employed, and tonight two truck loads will search the area with torches and rattles.

District Superintendent Levi Avrahami came down from Jerusalem today to direct search operations. He described the girl as being 150 cm. tall, healthy looking, and with a full face; she has brown eyes and short brown hair; her nose is broad and she has a wide mouth and a low forehead. She was wearing a brown dress with white stripes and speaks French only.

Ramat-Gan Learns to dance with CHAVAH 49 Rehov Herzl

FRENCH CAN-CAN

Israel Buys Soviet Oil, Sells Citrus, Bananas

MOSCOW, Thursday (UP). — The Israel Embassy today announced the conclusion of trade talks with the Soviet Union in which the Russians agreed to sell Israel 250,000 to 400,000 tons of crude and fuel oils.

The oil, the bulk of which is to be delivered by the middle of 1956, will be sold at prevailing world prices.

Israel, on her part, will sell Russia 15,000 tons of oranges, lemons and bananas, and negotiations are continuing for the sale of further quantities in which the Russians are interested.

It is the third purchase agreement by Israel since 1953, although Israel has been selling oranges to Russia since 1949.

The negotiations were conducted between Soviet trade organizations and representatives of Israel's fuel and power industries, as well as members of the Israel Citrus Marketing Board.

18 Villagers Held In Murder Inquiry

TIBERIAS, Thursday. — Eighteen villagers of Karad el Bakara, which lies in the demilitarized zone near Mishmar Hayarden, were today remanded by Examining Magistrate Y. Bar-Ze'ev in Safad as suspects in a year-old murder case in which another villager, Ali el-Khatib, had disappeared without leaving a trace.

A fortnight ago, a skeleton was found near the village, and examination found it to be that of a man who had met his death by violence. After intensive investigation, police concluded that it was that of el-Khatib and that he had been murdered by his fellow villagers because of his friendly attitude towards the authorities.

Rassco, G.U.S. Link

The formation of a new company which will be equally and jointly owned by Rassco and the British firm of Great Universal Stores was announced at a luncheon given by the first company in honour of the head of the £115m. British company at the President Hotel in Jerusalem on Tuesday.

The joint company, which will be managed by Rassco, will concentrate on the expansion of trade between Israel and the British Commonwealth.

SEQUENCE

(Continued from Page One)

T.S.O., Maj.-Gen. E.L.M. Burns, made a similar request to Egypt, but was told by Egyptian representatives in New York that they would not leave.

The spokesman then recalled a statement of last Friday in which the Foreign Ministry said it wanted nothing from Egypt except that it keep out of Israel. The statement went unheeded, and Egypt increased its troops and hold in the Nitzana area.

"There is no place in Israel for Egyptian troops. They belong in Egypt and they should go back there. If they do not go of their own free will, they must be pushed back," said the spokesman.

Then he referred to the statement made to the Knesset on Wednesday by Premier-designate David Ben-Gurion: "Israel has never initiated a war and never will."

"That is our policy," stated the spokesman, "but if Israel territory is invaded the invader will be thrown back."

In reply to questions, the spokesman said that during the fighting "the Israel Defence Army imposed restrictions on the U.N. Observers since it did not want the lives of these Observers endangered during the course of action."

Yesterday morning they were again able to use freely the main roads in the Negev, including the Beersheba-El Auja road, the spokesman pointed out.

Until yesterday morning the Observers "were not in a position to move freely throughout the Nitzana area since the Egyptian troops stationed in Israel territory imposed restrictions on their movements throughout the past week. A spokesman of the U.N.T.S.O. had made this clear in reply to questions during the course of the week."

In a further comment, the spokesman pointed out that Egypt had been guilty of a two-fold violation of the Armistice Agreement. In the first place, Egyptian forces had been in occupation of Israel territory; secondly, all the Egyptian positions in question were beyond the El Kuouseima - Abu Aoueigeila line in violation of Article 8, Para 3, of the Armistice Agreement.

Cables in Brief

NEGUS. — Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of his coronation yesterday. The "Lion of Judah," who is descended from King Solomon and the Queen of Sheba, according to legend, used a new coach from Belgium and horses from Yugoslavia for his ceremonial drive through Addis Ababa.

STEEL. — Russia's steel production this year will total 45 million tons according to "Pravda," the Soviet Communist Party newspaper quoted by Moscow Radio yesterday. The coal output will be more than 390 million tons, oil 70 million tons and pig iron 33 million tons.

STRIKE. — Six thousand workers and clerical staff in the Burma Oil Company and the Indian-owned Nathsingh Oil Company stopped work in Rangoon yesterday. The strike affected depots in Rangoon and the refinery at Syriam, across the Rangoon River, and oilfields in Central Burma.

EXECUTED. — The Polish news agency reported on Wednesday night that W. Dubicjak, "an espionage agent of the British intelligence service," had been executed. He had been condemned to death in June of this year.

UN Refugee Body Gets Nobel Peace Prize

OSLO, Thursday (Reuter). — The Nobel Peace Prize was awarded today to the U.N. High Commission for Refugees, headed by Mr. G. J. van Heuven Goedhart of the Netherlands, it was officially announced today.

The U.N.H.C.R. provides international protection to about two million refugees and seeks permanent solutions to their problems. The prize will be awarded in Oslo on December 10 by a committee of five named by the Parliament. The value of the prize awarded today is 281,000 crowns (about £13,000.)

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DZIGAN & SZUMACHER in *Na Dir Un Wein Nischt*

Fifth successful week

Kiryat Motzkin: "Orot," Friday, November 4.
Mifde Ezrahi near Ramat Gan: Kesem Cinema, Saturday evening, 2 perfs. at 6.30 and 9.30. Tickets at Rachmita, Ramat Gan, and at the cinema box office, daily after 5 p.m.
Kfar Saba: "Beit Hapoalim," Sunday, Nov. 6, at 8.30 p.m.
Tel Aviv: "Ohel Shem," Tuesday, Nov. 8, at 8.30 p.m.
Natanya: "Sharon," Wednesday, Nov. 9, at 9 p.m. Sold out. Sale of tickets for the Dec. 1 performance already begun.
Holon: "Armon," Thursday, Nov. 11, 8.30 p.m. (Last perf.)
Haifa: "Ora," Friday, Nov. 11, at 8.30 p.m.
Tel Aviv: Z.O.A., Saturday evening, Nov. 12, 2 perfs. 6.30 and 9.30.
TICKETS: In Tel Aviv — Mazsah, Rococo, Kanaf, Kartia. In Haifa — Maccabi Rehov Herzl.

JEWISH COMEDY THEATRE. Management: Lichtenberg-Lipman

MAX Perlman GITA Galina

"DER AMERICANER LITVAK"

KIRIAT HAIM: Beit Ha'am, tonight, Fri. 8.30
TEL AVIV: Beit Hapoel, tomorrow, Saturday, 2 perfs. 6.30 & 9.15 p.m.
AFULA: Kol Hon, Sun., Nov. 6, 8.30 p.m.
TEL AVIV: Ohel Shem, Mon., Nov. 7, 8.30 p.m.
JAFFA: Jafov, Tuesday, Nov. 8, 2 perfs. 6.30 & 9.15 p.m.
JERUSALEM: Edison, Wed. Nov. 9, 9 p.m.
HAIFA: May, Thursday, Nov. 10, 9 p.m.
TEL AVIV: Beit Hapoel, Friday, Nov. 11, 2 perfs., 7 & 9.30 p.m.

All proceeds of this performance will go to the Arms Fund.

From tomorrow night, Nov. 5 at the MAY CINEMA, Haifa

Israel Premiere of the film

Vergine Moderna

with Vittoria de Sica — May Britt — Gabriele Ferzetti

The adventurous story of a young girl who wanted to be independent after completing her education.

Hebrew — English subtitles

shortly at the RON CINEMA, Jerusalem

Distributor: American-Israeli Film Co.

Tel Aviv Cinemas

Saturday: 7.15 & 9.15 p.m.
Weekdays: 3.30, 7.15, 9.15 p.m.
From Saturday, Nov. 5

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CINEMASCOPE
Marlon Brando, Jean Simmons in *Desiree*

ARMON DAVID Tel. 20954
Proudly presents on the new Panoramic Screen 4TH WEEK
Gerard PHILIPTE, Danielle DARRIEUX in
Le Rouge et le Noir
3.30 — 7 — 9.30

CHEN
A suspenseful and exciting drama
MANDY
with Phyllis CALVERT, Jack HAWKINS and MANDY

EDEN 2nd week
The Spanish musical drama
Debla, la Virgen Gitana
Spanish dances and songs

ESTHER Air Conditioned
6th and last WEEK
Jane Powell, — Howard Keel in M.G.M.'s Big Musical
7 Brides for 7 Brothers
CINEMASCOPE

MIGDALOR 2nd week
MAI ZETTERLING
DANCE, LITTLE LADY
Music by Tchaikovsky and world-famous Ballet

MOGRABI
CINEMASCOPE
The story of Attila the Hun!
Sign of the Pagan
Jeff CHANDLER, Ludmilla TCHERINA
3.30, 7.15, 9.30.

OPHIR Air Conditioned
9TH WEEK
Gina Lollobrigida, Daniel Gelin, Raymond Pellegrin in ALBERTO MORAVIA'S
La Romana
The Woman of Rome!
For adults only!

ORION 4th week
Opening Season with Mankiewicz's
THE BAREFOOT CONTESSA
Starring: Humphrey BOGART, Ava GARDNER, Edmund O'BRIEN, Valentina CORTESA
Colour by Technicolor

TAMAR 3rd week
Evenings!
MARTY
A "U.A." Release
Matinees: from Nov. 6
Continuous from 2.45 p.m. (last show at 2.45 p.m.)
Israel Premiere
KISS ME DEADLY

SHDEROT 2nd week
Linda Darnell, Cornel Wilde
FOREVER AMBER
in TECHNICOLOR

YARON
Greer GARSON, Robert RYAN in M.G.M.'s finest picture of Heart and Humour
Her Twelve Men
In Technicolor

Haifa Cinemas

From Saturday, Nov. 5, 1955

GAL OR Tel. 4567
Evenings at 6.45 & 9
PLACE IN THE SUN
Montgomery CLIFT, Elizabeth TAYLOR, Shelly WINTERS
Hebrew and French subtitles
Mats.: Fri., Sun., Mon.
CHARGE AT FEATHER RIVER
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Israel Premiere!
THE FIREBIRD
Technicolor
Tito GOBBI, Ellen BASCH (Prima Ballerina — Royal Swedish Ballet)
Music by Stravinsky

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CINEMASCOPE
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Robert RYAN, Robert STACK, Shirley YAMAGUCHI, Cameron MITCHELL
Fox Film in colour

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Sat., Sun., Mon.
A THOUSAND AND ONE NIGHTS
Cornel WILDE, Evelyn KEYES
Technicolor
Tues., Wed., Thurs.
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MY SIX CONVICTS
John BEAL, Gilbert ROLAND
Based on Donald Powell Wilson's Best Seller
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2nd WEEK
FERNANDEL
Le Mouton A Cinq Pattes
(The sheep has five legs)
with Francoise Arnoul, Rene Genin
English and Hebrew subtitles

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The greatest romantic musical in the magic of
The Student Prince
Technicolor
Ann BLYTH, Edmund PURDOM

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Israel Premiere!
Pulitzer Prize-winning play
The Shrike
June Forrest, June Allyson

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M.G.M.'s new in
CINEMASCOPE
ROSE MARIE
in colour
Ann Blyth, Fernando Lamas, Howard Keel

PEER Tel. 2293
Amedeo NAZZARI
at his best in the Great Drama
Pieta Per Chi Cade
(For Father's sake...)
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Two mischievous guys and two misbehaving girls, mixing a buck with a million chuckles...
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In a roaring and thunderous adventure in Technicolor
TAZA, SON OF COCHISE
Today at 3 p.m.: LA NUIT EST MON ROYAUME

THE JERUSALEM POST

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Friday, November 4, 1955.
Heshvan 30, 5716. — Rabie 20, 1375.

THE action fought at Nitzana on Wednesday night to remove Egyptian troops from Israel territory overshadowed the formal approval of Mr. Ben-Gurion's new government and dampened the tail-end of the debate. The whole nation once more looked with admiration, respect and a certain amazement at the prowess of its army, which was able to dislodge an enemy from entrenched positions, inflict severe losses in dead, prisoners and captured materials, at the price of such relatively light casualties. At the same time there is a profound resentment that there should have to be such losses at all, and at the need to sacrifice Israel's youth, whether one man of five or many.

NITZANA ACTION

There is as yet no knowing how long the ominous silence will last that settled over the Sinai frontier when sporadic shooting finally ceased in the early afternoon. Obscure as the future military position of Nitzana still is, the tensions and conflicts in the "demilitarized zone" during the past three months have served to demonstrate that such concepts can be useful to prevent border clashes only so long as formal agreements and U.N. instructions are honoured. The result of demilitarization in this case has been that Egyptian forces have occupied and fortified a section of Israel territory which, by the Armistice Agreement, Israel itself is not permitted to fortify, and where Israel may not even maintain soldiers. For a week past, the Egyptian Government has flatly refused to withdraw her forces from Nitzana, although the fact that they were occupying Israel territory is not under dispute: their argument, insofar as they trouble to make it, is that Israel police in the area have an army character. It does not make military sense that, having once ejected Egyptian police posts from the area and then withdrawn again, and now having dislodged considerable forces in hours of heavy fighting, Israel should once again leave this area empty and court a third Egyptian incursion. Once Egypt refuses to honour the Armistice, an unprotected border area is merely an added hazard to peace, particularly as long as Egypt maintains strong forces in the "defence zone" opposite Nitzana where armaments are limited by the same agreement.

At the same time, Mr. Ben-Gurion on behalf of the new government reiterated that while any invading forces or terrorist infiltrators would be met with force, Israel has no aggressive intentions against Egypt. There is no reason why peace should not be restored, although it may be that after every military setback the Egyptian ruler finds himself under pressure to embark on a new adventure and assert his hostility against Israel. A most dangerous element in this compulsion is the Egyptian practice of falsifying the facts of any defeat and inventing a totally fictitious version for the benefit of the Egyptian public. Yesterday, Egyptian broadcasts claimed that a victorious counter-attack in the afternoon had fought off the Israel invaders and inflicted 200 casualties, and that "the first blow in Israel's preventive war failed." In fact, Israel troops had not remained in Egyptian territory although this was crossed in the course of the attack on the Egyptian line. It is not by such fantasies, however, that Nasser will be able to maintain and bolster his regime while his army knows that it is being sacrificed recklessly.

RUSSIA HAS 400 SUBS, 'JANE'S' SAYS

LONDON, Thursday (Reuter).—Russia has about 150 destroyers and not less than 400 submarines, according to the latest issue of the authoritative "Jane's fighting ships, 1955-56" published here today.

British Experts View Changed Situation

Russia May Be in Middle East to Stay

By GEORGE LICHTHEIM

LONDON.—"SOONER rather than later the West must arrive at the conclusion that nothing, now, can keep Russian embassies and emissaries out of the Middle East and that it is wisest to enlist them, as soon and as publicly as possible, in the ranks of those who do not want a second Palestinian war."

"It must be admitted that Russia's intervention has caught the West off its guard. For the real significance in the cold war of her offer of military and economic aid to the Middle East seems to be the assertion which lies behind it of her right to be consulted on the affairs of that area. That is a right which, outside the meetings of the Assembly and the Security Council and the other organs of the United Nations, the West has ignored consistently for the last ten years. Yet once the right has been asserted, it is hard to see on what grounds it can be contested, for, as has been seen, Russia's interests in the area are real."

The first of these two quotations is taken from the "Economist" of October 29, the second and more lengthy one from the November number of the Chatham House review, "The World Today." Their authors belong to the small group of experts who perform the difficult role of intermediaries between the Government and the public in matters concerning the Middle East. They can be found advising Whitehall on political strategy, explaining official policy in the press and over the B.B.C., and on occasions criticizing the Government for its failures. On the present occasion they are certainly not just voicing private sentiments. There is reason to believe that the trend of official thinking, since the Egyptian arms bombshell, has been moving in this direction.

Does this mean that British policy will increasingly favour a Four Power Agreement on the Middle East, which would recognise Russia's "real interests" in the area. Compared with the trend of American thinking there certainly is less reluctance in Whitehall to contemplate such an eventuality. Yet it seems unlikely that the change will come soon. For one thing, Sir Anthony Eden and Mr. Harold MacMillan apparently do not quite see eye to eye on this matter; for another, even if Sir Anthony could overcome his Foreign Secretary's reluctance to let Russia into the Middle East, there is American resistance to contend with. The Americans see no particular reason why the Soviet Union should be invited to join the 1950 Tripartite Declaration. The French likewise are known to be sceptical. As for the Turks, the mere thought of having Russia guarantee the peace of the Middle East is enough to make them literally see red.

What lies behind the reasoning verbalised in the above quotations is the belief that the Western position in the Middle East has in fact collapsed. It is argued here that the Egyptian decision stems from the Turco-Iraqi pact, that the Russians have successfully utilised Egyptian resentment to destroy the Arab League, and that there is now no alternative to recognizing that the Soviet Union must be drawn into the traditional Great Power game in this area. On this analysis, Mr. Molotov can go on threatening a revival of the "Palestine war" until the Western Powers are willing to accept his terms.

In all this, Israel's position is never discussed in terms with which Israelis are familiar: it is treated as a marginal problem which happens to have arisen as a consequence of the traditional rivalries in the area. This outlook has to be understood if one is to make sense of British policy in the months to come. Tory Anglophilism is on the decline: as for Sir Anthony Eden, no one has ever suggested that he shares Ernest Bevin's well-known sentiments towards Jews as such. It is just that (as someone who knows him is supposed to have said) "he is prejudiced against Israel." But the prejudice is strictly political. It merely so happens that Israel does not fit very well into the traditional cause of those (or pseudo-) according to the "Economist."

The major issue of whether or not Russia is to be associated with the maintenance of peace in the Middle East will be worked out between now and next spring, here and in Washington, with some assistance from Paris. The minor (from the Foreign Office point of view) question whether by that time the ratio of forces between Egypt and Israel can be expected to shift drastically in one direction or another, appears against this background as a strictly local problem.

For if Israel and Egypt come to blows, and *a fortiori* if they stay at peace, Russia will still try to upset the Baghdad pact and the "northern tier," to infiltrate into Persia, and promote the Popular Front in Syria. This "game of poker" becomes awkward if it leads to local wars, whereas the outcome of such wars, from the diplomatic point of view, is a secondary consideration. Certainly no one here will shed tears if Egyptian self-esteem suffers a setback. As for the Israelis — well, they'll have to look after themselves. Machiavellism? Not at all; just *business* as usual.

SHARETT THANKS PRESS

"I am glad to have this opportunity to thank all the representatives of the daily press and of the radio and television services assembled in Geneva, for the keen interest they have displayed in the crisis which brought me here," Prime Minister Moshe Sharett declared on leaving Geneva on Tuesday.

After stating that he hoped to arrive in Israel in time to attend the meeting of the Knesset at which Mr. Ben-Gurion would present the new Government, the Prime Minister continued:

I am leaving Geneva with the feeling that the views of the Israel Government on the gravity of the prospect which now faces our State have been fully and authoritatively presented in fairly lengthy conversations to the distinguished representatives of all the four major powers attending this conference.

Peace and security are indivisible. Israel cannot be abandoned to be the victim of the lust of aggression without the stability of the entire Middle Eastern region and for that matter of the whole world, being imperilled thereby.

This city of Geneva witnessed the first international approval for the righting of the age-old wrong perpetrated against the Jewish people when it was rendered homeless. Israel has now been reinstated as an independent nation in its ancestral home. She has given a tolerably good account of herself both by defending her hard-won independence against overwhelming odds and by developing to the utmost of her limited capacity the potentialities and derelict areas of her country — a work which is proceeding apace.

It is on this task of constructive progress that Israel is so passionately anxious to concentrate. Israel strives for peace with all her neighbours, in dedication to the ideal of peace proclaimed in antiquity from her capital, Jerusalem, and in loyalty to the principles now enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations. Israel is as ever determined to fight back if attacked. For this she must be given the means. A concerted effort is imperative to restore the balance of armed strength in the Middle East and deter aggression. This is our appeal to the world in this fateful hour.

THIS WEEK...

On the Borders The Israel Defence Army dislodged Egyptian forces who had entrenched themselves in Nitzana, within Israel territory, in an operation that cost the enemy 50 dead and more than 40 prisoners. The Israel casualties were four dead and 19 wounded. The U.N. had asked Egypt on four occasions to leave the area. Earlier in the week, in a retaliatory raid, Israel attacked an Egyptian camp at Kuntilla following an attack by the Arabs on an Israel police post in the Nitzana area. The Egyptians lost 10 men and 29 were taken prisoner, while Israel lost two dead. Throughout the week Egyptian jet planes flew over Israel territory, and infiltrators crossed the lines. Three *Fedayeen* (Egyptian commandos) were killed north of Mishmar Hanegev. The Syrians shot at Israel fishing and patrol boats on Lake Kinneret.

New Government Prime Minister-designate Pen-Gurion presenting the new five-party Government to the Knesset, offered to talk peace with the Arab Governments. "Our aim is peace, not suicide," he told the world. He told the people at home not to be complacent nor to despair, and explained Israel's essential problem as one of survival. The parties represented in the Government are Mapai, Mapam, Ahdut Ha'avoda, Progressives, and Mizrahi-Hapoel Hamizrahi.

Foreign Relations Foreign Minister Moshe Sharett returned home from Geneva after meeting the Big Four Foreign Ministers in Paris and Geneva. On his return he said that the "struggle is only beginning." In Europe he had warned the Foreign Ministers that the delivery of Czech arms to Egypt is liable to set the Middle East aflame. One report said that the U.S. would consider Israel's arms request "with sympathy."

Personality Portrait

Aharon Shulov of the Biblical Zoo

By MACCABEE KASKIN

THE cool presence of mind of Dr. Aharon Shulov, Director of the Jerusalem Biblical Zoo, has averted certain disaster many times. Only a fortnight ago, he enticed "Yehuda," a 12-year-old lion, back into his cage.

An outstanding example occurred several months ago when an 18-month-old baby was bitten by a scorpion, an accident likely to prove fatal at this age. As the "scorpion expert" of Israel — Dr. Shulov has conducted research for years into locusts, spiders and scorpions, specializing in how to counter-effect the venom of the latter—he was called upon by Professor Saul Adler of the Hebrew University to improvise a makeshift remedy. He drew the blood out of 30 scorpions — the blood being an antidote to the deadly scorpion venom — and injected it into the baby. By morning it was certain that the child's life had been saved: it was the first time this method had ever been used.

Born in the farming district of Elisavetgrad, Russia, in 1907, Dr. Shulov developed an early love of animals and great interest in their care. It directed his line of studies at the Hebrew University (he came here in 1926) and later at the Universities of Naples and Padua. He has been Director of the Zoo since 1941, and lecturer in zoology at the Hebrew University, where he carries on his research projects, since 1952. He also does anti-pest work for the Government.

Zoo as Hobby

The Zoo, at which Dr. Shulov spends an average of an hour every day, he considers a hobby. A soft-spoken, modest man, his persistent efforts have made it one of Jerusalem's main attractions.

When a person has cared for animals as long as has Dr. Shulov, he easily recognizes the outstanding characteristics of each animal. "Yehuda," for example, is generally "sweet-tempered" and is dangerous only when provoked, when he eats — for he guards his food jealously — and when he is hungry. Even then, he would much sooner prefer stuffing his 350-kilogram body with deer, gazelle or donkey meat than with humans.

Dr. Shulov and Yehuda

Photo by Hirshbein

"Yehuda" has a remarkable memory. He instantly recognized one of his former keepers after an absence of eight years. Another example is more startling. A boy once burned his claw with a match. Five years later, "Yehuda" recognized the boy among the visitors outside his bars and went on a little rampage inside the cage.

Today, the 100-dunam Zoo houses 400 different animals, 130 of which are mentioned in the Bible. Mr. Shulov has been instrumental in bringing back to Israel ten species which were once indigenous here but which have survived only in other countries. The fallow deer, for example, was taken to Europe by the Crusaders. Other specimens are the Syrian bear, the Barbary sheep, the red deer, the squirrel and the pheasant.

The Zoo, almost a paying concern today, is expected to be one soon with the addition of a small amusement park for children, a swimming pool for both children and adults, and a botany, zoology and geology museum. At present, it costs IL-16,000 annually to maintain the Zoo. Of this sum, IL12,000 comes from admission fees and the sale of animals. The rest comes from grants from the Municipality and the Government.

The Ministry of Labour, which has put in much work such as preparing the ground, laying paths, and making fences, has been most helpful, he adds, in giving the Zoo its attractive appearance.

Wage Policy Based On Social Principle

By GERDA LUFT

IN setting wages in this country, social and "Zionist" motives have always proved stronger than economic considerations. The standard of living of the immigrant from Europe, higher than that of the Arab, had to be propped up by organizations and by subsidies. Jewish workers got a higher wage even if they did not "earn" it, with the Jewish Agency helping directly or indirectly and the consumer paying more for Jewish produce. Determination to maintain a "European" standard of living grew stronger with the development of a close-knit trade union movement, much stronger than the employer groups and backed up first by the Jewish Agency, then by the Government of Israel.

This was the reverse of the ordinary economic process. Instead of economic output determining the standard of living, that standard was set *a priori* and the economy was expected to produce enough to keep it up. As long as it did not succeed outside assistance filled the gap. It is not surprising that even in the early stages, when the unions were not very strong, wages were not relied upon to transfer workers to industries where they were most needed. The one serious period of unemployment, in the late twenties, did not result so much in a redistribution of labour with the help of lower wages as in emigration.

Creating Jobs

Since the thirties, no serious unemployment has been experienced, and whenever there has been a threat of it the authorities have done everything to create jobs. As the trade unions controlled the labour exchanges, labour was directed where it was wanted not by the automatic adjustment of wages but by organizational means.

The triumph of the social over the economic principle reached its climax with mass immigration. The threat to the (artificially created) standard of living came simultaneously from two directions: from the influx of hundreds of thousands who needed work and from the low standards of the newcomers. If economic forces had then been allowed free play, wages would have gone down with a vengeance. This was prevented in the first stages of immigration by keeping the immigrants out of economic life altogether. They were housed, clad, fed, cared for but not given work. And once they were admitted to the labour market, the unions controlled wages by organizing the newcomers and by putting them into emergency jobs at fixed wages.

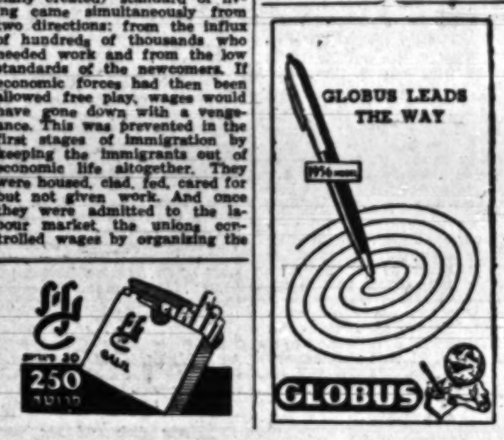
The law of supply and demand for labour was thus prevented from functioning, and the lowest wage level was fixed so as not to threaten the higher ones. The introduction of a number of social services governed this triumph of the social principle over economic calculation. That this was made possible only by a fantastic increase in outside assistance goes without saying.

One of the important results of this employment and wage policy was the prevention of the large-scale social unrest which would otherwise have threatened. But the very fact that unemployment was always nipped in the bud and that wages were not allowed to help regulate the flow of labour, also produced dangerous and paradoxical results. During certain periods employers paid "black wages" because employment was artificially created on too large a scale. The supply of more workers to agriculture was also jeopardized.

Fed from Outside

Even if this priority of the social over the economic principles is accepted as one of the basic "facts of life," there remains the inescapable fact that it has been helped to power by outside assistance and that it will defeat its own purpose if economic facts are not brought into line with social needs. This could be done in two ways: the standard of living of all those over and above the subsistence level (according to Israel notions) could be brought down so as to let us consume only what we produce. This would obviously have very grave consequences. Or we could increase production so as to pay for the present standard of living out of our own resources. It is doubtful, however, whether the dictates of the social principle will allow us to adopt the severe economic measures which are necessary to restore economic considerations to their proper place.

This is the third of four articles. The first two appeared on October 21 and 28.



Readers' Letters

GELBRUN'S WORK

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — Mr. Zarai's completely negative belittling criticism of Artur Gelbrun's "Song of Lamentation" upon the Fall of the Warsaw Ghetto, written in the form of a Cantata, astonished me and many other musicians and music-lovers who were fortunate enough to hear it performed last week (your issue of October 30).

In beautiful, lyrical, moving melodic lines, Gelbrun has succeeded, without resorting to maudlin sentimentality, in expressing the great tragedy of our people. The Cantata moved solemnly from beginning to end without creating the slightest impression of tediousness upon the audience which sat spellbound and which uttered its appreciation at the end by its continued rounds of enthusiastic applause.

Would Mr. Zarai have written a Song of Lamentation in Scherzo or Allegro tempi? I also disagree with the critic that there was any "Israel twist" to the melodies (it is quite a debatable point among composers and critics whether so early in our musical creativity we have arrived in Israel at a purely "Israel" musical medium).

With all due respect for the critic's opinions, I believe in this case that his views should have been more solidly grounded to justify their devastating character.

Yours, etc.
(MRS.) MINNIE HALKIN
Jerusalem, October 31.

CAPITAL CITIES

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — Since I have been living in Washington, D.C., I am always in a bad mood as I compare this wonderfully administered city with that of our Capital, Jerusalem.

Citizens here are proud of their city and one must admit that they are fully justified. The cleanliness of the streets and markets, the wide parks, the excellent cultural institutions with free admission to the public — all these things make the citizen happy and proud.

The news I learned from *The Jerusalem Post* about Mr. Agron's election as Mayor of Jerusalem was to me a most agreeable surprise. I have full confidence in Mr. Agron's ability to bring our beloved Capital to a stage which will cause its citizens, as well as the whole nation, pride and happiness.

Yours, etc. *M. BEN*
Washington, D.C. October 1955.

BITTERSWEET REWARD

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — On Friday, October 28, it was good to read in Dahn Ben Amotz's column an appreciation of Mr. Yosef Menashe, the "small unimportant official. Just a clerk in the German Colony Branch of the Jerusalem Post Office... an ideal and exemplary civil servant in action," and an appreciation of the administration of the Jerusalem Post Office for making such a suitable appointment. The right man in the right job, as our job analysts would phrase it.

However, for the people of the German Colony, the praise and appreciation makes bittersweet reading. Dozens of us are just now busily signing our names to a petition addressed to the Superintendent of the Jerusalem Post Office asking that Mr. Menashe be returned to the position for which he is so singularly suited in the German Colony Branch Post Office and from which he has been transferred.

Yours, etc.
(Mrs.) LAYA SHITCHMAN
Jerusalem, October 30.

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Passenger Train Time Table

The Railway Administration wishes to announce that beginning Saturday, Nov. 5, 1955, the following changes will take place in the schedule of passenger trains:

Station	Sundays to Thursdays (except for holidays and holiday eves)			Fridays and holiday eves			On Saturday evenings and holiday nights (after nightfall)	
From Jerusalem								
To Tel Aviv	0650	0911	1622	0650	1124	1345		
To Haifa	0650	1638		0650	1124			
From Tel Aviv South (Beit Hadar)								
To Jerusalem	0647	0903	1537	0647	0903	1335		
From Tel Aviv Central (Rehov Arlosoroff)								
To Haifa	0637	0744	0909	0637	0744	0909		
	1121	1217	1854	1121	1217	1543	1912	2019
	1615	1843	2015					
From Haifa								
To Jerusalem	0650	1630		0650	1134			
To Tel Aviv	0650	0846	0941	0650	0846	1041		
	1134	1315	1412	1134	1315	1431	1936	2026
	1630	1814	2026					

Particulars of passenger train schedules are announced at Railway Stations and on time tables.

M. SAVIDOR
Director General

Cut and Save

Premiere Thursday Nov. 10 8.30 p.m.
Saturday Nov. 12 2 perf. 6.30, 9
Sunday Nov. 13 8.30 p.m.
Monday Nov. 14 8.30 p.m.
Tuesday Nov. 15 8.30 p.m.
Wednesday Nov. 16 4.30, 8.30
Thursday Nov. 17 8.30
Saturday Nov. 19 6.30, 9

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GEORGE VAL, proudly presents the International Star, Queen of Operettas
Rozsy Borzony
Her first appearance in Hebrew in the outstanding operetta
Holiday in Venice
3 acts, prologue and 11 scenes by Laszlo Bilasi
Hebrew: Dr. A. Feuerstein, Songs: A. Broshi
with GETTA LUCA, JOSEPH GOLAND, BITOSCH DAVIDON, FREDY LEVY, A. ARGAMAN, MARIOS MARIU, O. CRASU, MIRA OSTROVSKY and WALTER BACH.
Regie: B. DAVIDOV, Ballet: RIA AMRATOVA
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Tickets: 94 Allenby Rd., Rocco, 16 Dizengoff Rd. Kartis: 31 Allenby Rd. Ramat Gan: Rechnitz

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Enrol in HAIFA: At Mr. H. Bar-Kama's (Kemphinski) Principal, 19 Rehov Pevzner, TEL AVIV: At "Lear"-School, 73 Ben Yehuda Rd. JERUSALEM: At "Hapakid"-School, Reh. Bezalel, opp. "Menorah" New courses will COMMENCE ON SUNDAY, NOV. 13.

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LECTURER in SEMITICS
able to lecture in Hebrew, Aramaic, Arabic and/or Ethiopic.
The salary range will be £1,300 to £1,800 per annum, with superannuation similar to F.S.S.U. Conditions of appointment may be obtained from the Registrar, with whom applications should be lodged by January 15, 1956.
F. H. JOHNSTON, *Registrar*
October 12, 1955

The Hebrew Tutorial Institute of Jerusalem
Founded by the British Institute
OPERATION: "LEARN HEBREW"
The Institute's Management deem it their duty to contribute to the Operation organized by the Ministry of Education, by means of a special appeal to the population: Learn Hebrew *and thus form your bond with the culture of this Country!*
The Correspondence Courses in Hebrew extended by the Institute are unique in their kind and are recommended by the Hebrew World Union. Thousands of students here and in all parts of the world have learned Hebrew in this way during the last 8 years.
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19 Hashi Street, Natanya. 28 Khasouk Rd., Nazareth.

Burgess-Maclean Mystery Thickens

'Third Man' in Plot Believed Known

By REBECCA WEST

MANY people think they know the name of the "third man" who warned Burgess and Maclean that the net was closing about them and that it was time for them to flee.

It is not a well-known name. Probably the only reason he was not prosecuted is that the British authorities felt it might be impossible to get legal proof of a warning given by word of mouth, possibly through a go-between, to two men who themselves had gone behind the iron curtain and were no longer available for questioning.

This "third man" belonged to an organization in which a number of people known to Burgess and Maclean were employed. It was an organization which in these days had its mixture of humanity — the homosexual, the ex-Communist who joined the Party at college and left it in his maturity, the ordinary decent soul who knew Burgess and Maclean because his parents knew their parents.

Today in England this man is the centre of a spreading and degrading spot of doubt. The scandal has had its effect. Inevitably the organization as a whole is now suspected of being peopled completely by Communists and homosexuals, with queer cranks not fit to be trusted with anything. It is being smeared with a big black mark, bigger and blacker than it deserves, whatever its faults.

This is a natural consequence of Communist activity. It is not possible for a secret society to exist and make war on the open society around it without arousing such hideous mistrust as the Burgess-Maclean affair has caused in the minds of so many people.

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IN any analysis of this nature, one must examine whether this ugly situation has been deliberately exploited and titivated to be even uglier than it is.

If this is the case, then the British Government's policy of denial in the Burgess-Maclean affair becomes explicable. It cannot be, as many people now seem to want to believe, the result of plain stupidity, or Communist sympathies, or a desire to protect two members of the upper classes.

The Burgess and Maclean case in all its ramifications is a matter of security, and although there has been some curious talk about the Foreign Minister's say in the business, the undivided responsibility for all such matters lies with the Prime Minister. His is the final authority.

So the person who started the policy of hush-hush and denial was Clement Attlee, who was Prime Minister when Burgess and Maclean fled from England, and the person who obstinately persisted in it was Sir Winston Churchill, who followed Mr. Attlee as Premier.

Neither can be described as plain stupid and anyone who doubts Mr. Attlee's attitude towards Communism will surely admit that Sir Winston is sound on the point. And it is hardly possible to imagine Mr. Attlee putting himself under fire to defend the old school tie.

But the British Government's policy of silence, which has led even to charges that it is trying to whitewash two traitors, becomes intelligible if it is assumed that first Mr. Attlee and then Sir Winston Churchill found that to tell the truth about Burgess and Maclean would be to let a torrent of mud wash over England and drown the innocent as well as the guilty in a sea of gross calumny.

Burgess and Maclean knew, in any case, even if they had not lifted a finger, that they were leaving a bad story behind them. If only for the oddly incompetent security watch which allowed them to escape by failing to watch Maclean when he was out of London, that story must poison public confidence.

But it was the duty of Burgess and Maclean to do everything they could to make that story worse. They were under obligation to help lay and leave behind them a bogus trail which would help divert suspicion from the Communists who had really helped them in their escape and throw it on innocent people.

These same Communists and those other comrades who worked beside them or were friendly with them, were likely to be questioned in the inquiry which would follow their disappearance. They, too, would have to mislead the security authorities and throw suspicion on the guiltless.

Maclean was probably not much good at this stage. He was in a state of collapse and was in any case inveterately gentlemanly.

But it is terrifying to think what resources and what zest the active, the cynical, the humorous and deceptive Guy Burgess could bring to this marathon race of deception. He knew where the body was buried. Indeed, he knew where many bodies were buried.

Burgess knew all there is to know about the homosexual world: a world of vulnerable people. Unless they were of the highest courage they could be coaxed or threatened into giving undeserved certificates of character and bolstering up doubtful stories.

He also knew of other people who might be useful. For example, in the late 1930's he was instructed by the Communist Party to infiltrate into the British Fascist movements. It is said that at one Nuremberg rally he stood beside Hitler as he took the salute. Very few Englishmen were attracted to the Nazi cause, but Burgess knew them all. They, too, were vulnerable.

Burgess also knew a great deal about the British Communist Party, open and underground. He undoubtedly knew a number of people who had left the party. Many of these ex-Communists would be vulnerable and all were fair game to attack, to involve, to trap in a network of suspicion.

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INQUIRY into the Burgess-Maclean affair has therefore been met by an organised opposition which has stuck at nothing to conceal the truth. The Communists who were left behind have defended themselves. They have supported their claims to innocence by testimony, fake but carefully based on distortions of accurate information and therefore hard to controvert.

There has been an orgy of lying and it is in all circumstances not unnatural, though it has not worked out well, that first Mr. Attlee then Sir Winston Churchill should have decided to keep all knowledge of this dangerous matter in as small a circle as possible.

There was some sense in this attitude as conceived, however badly it has worked out for the Government and the Foreign Office and British security.

For it was the Soviet Union's intention to draw as much attention to the Burgess-Maclean affair as possible. Ordinarily nations keep as quiet as oysters when their spies are detected. And if Burgess and Maclean had resigned from the Foreign Office without fuss, the British authorities who were finding it so hard to collect evidence against them would have let them go in peace and kept an eye on them.

But the Soviet Union planned for them a quite unnecessarily melodramatic exit which was bound to land them on the front page. However quickly they had to leave, had they written letters of resignation to the Foreign Office and written to their families explaining they were going on a holiday, not one line suggesting that they were traitors could have been published in any newspaper in Britain.

The sole purpose of Soviet officials in providing them with such a theatrical exit was to tell the world that the British Foreign Office had two Communist spies working in it; and Mrs. Maclean's humbugging flight from Switzerland two years later can have had no purpose except to nudge the world in the ribs and ask if it had forgotten Burgess and Maclean and the inadequacy of the British. Nobody could have stopped her if she had quite openly driven her family down to the railway station and bought tickets like any other traveller. It's significant that Mrs. Maclean indulged in this whimsy just when a discussion between America and Great Britain on the sharing of atomic secrets was taking a critical turn.

Whatever the worth of the documents the two men passed to the Russians, their disappearance also, therefore, was of great worth to the Soviet Union. The scandal it has caused has thrown a monkey wrench into the works of the capitalist world. It is an attempt to disrupt the machinery of the British state and to break up the unity of the Western world, to poison, create mistrust and ill will. It aims at undermining the trust of the British people in their defences, their Civil Service, their Government. It seeks also to kill America's confidence in Britain as an ally.

It is therefore quite comprehensible that Mr. Attlee and Sir Winston Churchill should have tried to limit the scope of this sabotage by carrying on behind closed doors the task of investigation which was for all these reasons so sordid and so difficult.

This policy has not been successful. Public opinion in neither Britain nor America will be healthy and confident until they have been given a clearer picture of the situation.

It is reasonable to believe in calm analysis that that lamentable production was probably a compromise between the old regime and the new under Sir Anthony Eden and Harold Macmillan.

We must hope for greater candour, for that is the only thing which will help ease the nagging suspicion held by so many that all's not well with the British Foreign Office and the British security system, that somewhere the enemy remains in Britain's midst.

But in the meantime it should be remembered that while it is right to feel disgust and alarm over the Burgess-Maclean affair, those who give way to panic are behaving just as the Soviet Union wishes them to behave.

Mrs. Melinda Maclean, wife of Donald Maclean, and her three children, who were living in Switzerland for over a year before they joined the British ex-diplomat in Moscow, shown here in 1951. *Keystone Photo*

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This is the last of three articles. The others appeared on Oct. 21 and Nov. 1.

ABOARD A TRAWLER

By SHALOM COHEN

THE slender masts of fishing boats in Haifa harbour were almost still as the vessels lay shackled to each other in the quiet sea by the quayside, silhouetted in the glare of the port lights. It was almost midnight as we boarded the fishing trawler, Ha-zvi, the 60-ton experimental boat of the Government Fisheries Department, on which we were to spend the night on a fishing tour organised by the U.S. Operations Mission. We had just left the department's laboratories in town, where we had looked at charts, instruments and thousands of species of fish in endless rows of jars. Now we were to see them caught.

The twin-masted Diesel trawler pulled out and soon left the harbour behind, rolling merrily as small vessels do even in calm seas. It headed for specks of light about seven miles out, where we would watch night-fishing by Lux lamps. Soon, Haifa's glittering panorama became a long string of twinkling beads and in about half-an-hour we approached the night-fishers, not too close so as not to interfere with the operation, but close enough to be blinded by the white incandescence of the lamps whose purpose it is to attract and bring the fish to the surface. This is surface fishing and can only be done on dark nights.

The mother motor vessel had just joined the two small craft, each carrying twin Lux lamps close to the water. A net was let down from the mother vessel, and one end of it was taken up by a row boat making a complete circle around the lighted area, and returning the end of the net. Six of the crew, stripped to the waist, were hauling the net onto the deck of the larger vessel. It was slow, heavy work accompanied by raw shouts. Meanwhile, one of the lamp-boats had slipped away into the distance to another point and was tempting more fish to rise to the occasion.

There are 13 of these units in the country. They catch sardines for the factory, and blue fish, mackerel, and bonito for the market.

Shooting our best wishes, our trawler took its leave and made southwards. Israel's trawler fleet consisted of 20 vessels, the captain told us as he held the wheel. The crews numbered from six to ten. Our boat had been, because it did not fish full time, but was used for surveying purposes and for training the Hikbutzrat fishing school. The main problem in recruiting new Jewish fishermen was their difficulty in getting used to the sea, he said. A young man himself, with a stubbled, brined face and clear blue eyes, he had the look of a confirmed sea-salt, which shows what a few years can do. Conditions were hard and pay sometimes dropped to IL100 a month with an average of IL300, he said. Many had given up, though there were still those who clung to the sea.

At about six a.m. we reached a point about seven miles off Zichron Ya'acov. The fathometer in the control cabin recorded a depth of 40 fathoms (one fathom is about two metres). Aft two of the crew and the captain began to prepare the 'trawl' net. With the trawler continually on the move, a long net of graduated mesh closed at the far end is let out and dropped from the rear of the vessel. It is attached to long parallel hawsers let out after it from winches on both sides of the deck. After what seemed an interminable length of cable had been dropped, a heavy metalled wooden platform was attached to each cable and dropped to the bottom of the sea raising dust which drove the fish into the net. The bottom of the net was weighted and scraped the sea bottom while the top was held up by glass ball floats, about two metres away.

When this long operation was completed, the vessel made a wide turn and headed homeward, dragging its oversized tail behind, deep down and out of sight.

USOM Expert

Haifa-bound under a clear sky, we gathered on deck to hear the USOM expert, Dr. A. Perimutter, a young man engaged through the University of the State of New York who for many years had been an aquatic biologist for the U.S. Government. Outlining the work of the experimental boat, he noted that one of its main tasks was to find new fishing grounds. Fishermen were very reluctant to try unknown grounds where there was a risk of the net meeting obstructions on the sea bottom and of valuable equipment being damaged. The experimental Ha-zvi could afford to act as a pathfinder and had already charted two new grounds.

Much of the boat's work was routine research of long-term value such as testing the temperature, salinity, and movement of the sea and its food organisms, which if detected and measured could help to locate the schools of fish. While Mediterranean fishing cannot be compared with the Atlantic, he said, with more experience and extended grounds fishermen here could easily hold their own.

Earlier, before we left the shore, heads of the Fisheries Department had given a picture of the economic side of the business, which was none too rosy. A ton of fish hauled by the home fleet costs about IL750 a ton, which includes $130-$140, the rest going to wages, refuelling costs, transport, administration, port dues, and many other expenses. For a ton of fish the fishermen receives IL550-IL700 a ton plus a IL50 government subsidy thus showing a clear deficit. As a result of this the Fisheries Department now states that 1955 will probably be considered a "drought period" similar to agriculture—and the Government will grant long term loans to the fishermen. One of the chief difficulties facing the fishing industry is the public's reluctance to buy sea fish, preferring fish-pond carp which make up about 60 per cent of home-caught fish. All the fishermen, (who swear by sea-fish) agreed that much needs to be done by the Government to popularise fish fresh from the sea, said to be recommended by experts for their high protein value.

The trawler ploughed its way on, and after dragging the net for about two-and-a-half hours, the fishermen began pulling it up with the aid of the winches until the catch, largely small fish, lay glistening on the deck, then proceeded to sort the fish out. After throwing back those unwanted, the catch came to about 75 kilos, an average haul on a poor day. Three or four catches are usually made in one day. Regular trawlers, which stay out for three or four days, have a cold store for the fish.

The crew went below for a meal. Everything there was compact, with all space exploited to the full—sleeping bunks, 'dining room,' and kitchen (gas). At 11.30 a.m. Ha-zvi drew into Haifa harbour and found a mooring place between two other trawlers. Aboard one of them, belonging to Kibbutz Ma'agan Michael, a crewman shrugged his shoulders and said that it was not worth going out — the fish would not cover the costs.

The fishermen wait for the winter. Though it means additional hardship to them, it also brings more fish. Then these pioneers will look seawards, and all the boats will go out.

THE AMERICAN SCENE

MacArthur Again

By PATRICK O'DONOVAN

WASHINGTON (OFNS). — A BRISK and utterly muddled controversy now surrounds the role of General MacArthur in the war in the Pacific. It is more than a matter of historical record, it is politics.

The "loss" of China is still an aching wound in America's side. This loss is attributed in origin to the introduction of Russia into the Far Eastern conflict—an introduction which is now seen to have been politically disastrous and militarily unnecessary. It is explained by extreme Republicans as due to the treachery of the Democrats and, more particularly, of General George Marshall. Ordinary Republicans put it down as part of the monumental error in judging the Communists by "that man" — President Roosevelt.

Now, the Defence Department has issued a 35,000-word report on Russia's entry into the Far Eastern War and it contains material that shows that MacArthur, too, recommended very heartily Russia's entry. MacArthur says that this was only his military loyalty to the Yalta decision, but that he was never consulted on these decisions. His first recommendation came one day *after* the break-up of that conference, and his later statements and conversations on the subject read pretty enthusiastically.

Obviously the General, who is now the head of a giant manufacturing corporation and who still from time to time hands down statements of a more than papal magnificence from his New York penthouse, is going to have more to say. Clearly all this is going to be a rich mine, both for politicians in search of scapegoats and for historians in search of theses. But now it is well buried under its weight of words.

Soviet Journalists Quizzed on Jewish Writers

By WALTER KIRSCHENBAUM

NEW YORK.—WHEREVER they have turned, seven visiting Soviet journalists now touring the United States have found themselves explaining away excesses against Jewish culture in the U.S.S.R.

They did not escape questioning upon their arrival at New York's International Airport, nor did the questioning diminish even while they were visiting the Metropolitan Museum of Art the following day. There, Jacob Pat, Executive Secretary of the Jewish Labour Committee and Chairman of the Congress for Jewish Culture which has been trying for six years to ascertain the fate of Jewish writers, artists and cultural leaders in the U.S.S.R., cornered the journalists and questioned them in Russian. The same tenor of questioning continued at a press reception at the Overseas Press Club later the same evening.

At the airport, upon their arrival, the journalists, all of whom hold high policy posts in various organs of Soviet propaganda, refused "to discuss politics," when they were asked to comment on the shipment of Soviet arms to Nasser. Later on, after a hasty briefing by a Soviet Embassy official, the spokesman for the group, tall, droopy-lidded Boris Nikolaevich Kampov - Polevoy, asked that he be allowed to correct his former refusal. He said that the arms came from Czechoslovakia and of course, Czechoslovakia was a sovereign nation. He refused to be drawn into a discussion of the difference between Soviet and Czech arms.

It was at the Metropolitan Museum as the visitors were guided through the halls of Dutch Masters — Vermeer, Rubens and Rembrandt — that the opening volley was fired in the Jewish assault which will come to a climax in two weeks. For, by that time, the seven journalists will return to New York and they are expected to carry out their promise to meet with prominent American-Jewish cultural leaders for a demitasse meeting at the summit. The promise, if it reflects current international proclivities, might also be taken back before it can be fulfilled. By the time the journalists return from their State Department-sponsored tour, having been asked the same questions about Jews behind the Iron Curtain dozens of times, it will become increasingly evident that they have no knowledge other than what a Soviet MVD agent travelling with them has briefed them to reply.

The fact that the journalists were poorly briefed to begin with was set in bold relief by Jacob Pat's reconstruction of his queries to Polevoy and Gribachev in the halls of the very staid art museum.

The interview ran as follows:

Pat: "You have undoubtedly heard about the great interest displayed concerning the fate of Jewish writers in the Soviet Union. The majority of them were members of the Soviet Writers Union. You have also undoubtedly heard about such prominent members of your Union as Peretz Markesch, Itzik Pfeffer, David Bergelson and others. Do you know their fate at the present moment?"

Gribachev: "We are from the younger generation and we are not too well acquainted with all of the members of our Union. I have only heard, from good sources, that Peretz Markesch is dead. I knew him very well."

Pat: "Are you certain that he is dead? Reports from Soviet sources that Markesch was still living in Moscow were published as late as two weeks ago."

Gribachev: "I am certain that he is dead. I remember, because I heard about it. About your other questions, the Chairman of our Committee, Mr. Polevoy can inform you better."

Polevoy: "We have 3,500 members in our union, and it is very difficult to know particularly about our members. I am well acquainted with a very talented Jewish poet, Kvitko. They will soon be publishing a book of his poems; I am writing a foreword to it."

Pat: "Is Kvitko living?"

Polevoy: "I think he is living. I am not positive."

Pat: "Is the book in Yiddish or Russian?"

Polevoy: "In Russian translation."

Later, at the Overseas Club, Polevoy "discovered" that Kvitko was still alive and that Bergelson, about whom Pat had also asked, was dead. How did Polevoy know? It seems, he replied, that Bergelson's son, a very talented young man, came to Polevoy to ask his help in getting permission to erect a monument on his grave. Was this the custom — to get permission to erect such a monument, if Bergelson wasn't found dead in a prison cell? No reply — just stares from the delegation who had learned the fate of Jewish writers somewhere between the Metropolitan Museum and the Overseas Press Club.

The delegation told a group of Jewish newspaper reporters at the Club that it had already indicated to Pat their readiness to discuss the matter further when they returned from their American tour. In the meantime, someone in the Kremlin will dig up the facts — if not the bones!

What's New

By DAHN BEN-AMOTZ

THE last shower has broken and autumn is showing its cold nose. The apricot and almond trees are turning yellow. The skies are getting lower from day to day and magnificent flocks of clouds drift in the heavens. The roofs drip wetness in the morning, the milkman is already wearing his sweater, there are fewer and fewer silver ice-cream wrappers on the sidewalks, the policemen will soon take out their blue wool uniforms, people drink hot tea in the cafes instead of iced coffee, the clotheslines in the courtyards display winter clothes and woollen blankets which smell strongly of moth balls. The time has come to repair your roof, there is a smell of hot asphalt in the streets, the bus drivers sigh with arthritic pains: soon they'll all go to Tiberias.

Autumn in poetry has always been the symbol of sadness, sadness and aging, but autumn in Israel is different. When Israel's poets use autumn as a symbol of the dusk of life or morbidness, we never quite believe them. We have always had the impression that they are chewing something which has been chewed before by others who perhaps felt what they wrote.

We remember one particular autumn we spent in Turin in Italy. We stayed in a small hotel in a small room whose window overlooked a big public garden. We didn't know anybody in town, and the loneliness helped us to understand better the meaning of autumn. The walls of our room were covered with yellowish wall-paper and the colour of the printed flowers was faded. We used to stand for long hours near the closed window looking at the red leaves falling from the chestnut trees. The garden was usually empty. Only once did we see there an old man who passed through it with small cautious steps, poking his pointed cane in the thick carpet of leaves. We followed him with our eyes until a great wind blew through the garden, lifting the leaves off the ground in great masses and with them, it seemed to us at that moment, the old man, too. The skies were grey and lay heavily on the roofs of the city. We could hardly distinguish the smoke from the chimneys and the clouds.

We remember one evening walking on the banks of the river in Turin. The street lamps threw a sad, dreamlike light in the thick wet fog. Wherever we walked we saw yellow leaves floating with humble slowness through the cold fog. The trees were black and naked. They looked dead, and only then did we understand for the first time the meaning of the lyric images of autumn. An autumn such as that we have never seen here. We have never really seen leaves drifting in masses from the trees. In many of our orchards man must help the tree shed its leaves. We have always seen autumn as the symbol of rejuvenation. The fields which stood yellow and dead in the summer become suddenly green after the first rain, the dry heat disappears and the air becomes fresher, the skies which for many months have stood so high and unbearably empty are suddenly full of movement and life. Somehow spring, more than autumn, has always been our own symbol of sadness, but this may have something to do with the end of the fiscal year.

AT the International Conference of Travel Agents in Lausanne, which we began to report on last week, much space was devoted to the pavilions of the various participating countries. The conference chairman and many tourism experts were unanimous in their praise of the Israel pavilion which was put up with good taste and simplicity. Its main exhibits were large landscape photographs, mostly of Biblical sites, posters by Jean David, a few tapestries, a few dolls, and some ceramics. An El Al stewardess who filled in as clerk at the pavilion decided, for some reason or other, that a large copper plate by Louise Schatz, which had been awarded a Gold Medal at Milan, wasn't worth displaying. She used it as an ashtray under the table. The Israel and Egyptian pavilions were separated by an empty one, and we felt that nothing symbolised quite so clearly how things stood in the Middle East tourist trade today.

On one of the first days of the conference we dropped in at the Israel pavilion and found it humming with people from all over the world. Mr. Tzuriel, manager of the Israel Tourist Office in London, was holding a modest reception which appeared positively humble by the sumptuous standards of the other conference parties. The stewardess and a medical student (the very same one, by the way, who got his picture taken with Bulganin and Khrushchev at the Summit Conference in Geneva) were passing around Israel wine and cognac and Swiss pastry. The guests also received pieces of olive wood with little Zim copper plaques on them, while Mr. Melamed, one of Israel's veteran travel agents, was distributing a special issue of *The Jerusalem Post* that had been flown in the day before. Instead of trying to catch the mood at the reception, we decided to buttonhole some of the agents and ask them what their professional contact with Israel had been. We took down their answers on the back of their business cards, and here they are in abortened form.

Henri Kronengold from New York: Last year, 85 of his customers went to Israel. Six Christians, rest Jews. Most went as tourists. He has an office with big show windows on Seventh Avenue corner 31st Street and he puts all the Israel posters in them. A lot of people come in to ask for posters, but unfortunately he gets only one of each kind.

Joseph A. Altomonte from Mansfield, a little town, population 60,000. Last year he sent 20 tourists to Israel. He doesn't try to talk people into going. He doesn't know enough about the country. He didn't know that Jerusalem was divided. If anybody asks him anything he tells them what the Tourist Centre pamphlets have to say about it.

Herman F. Anspach of Chicago ("Travel Service on an International Scale"): Twenty of his people went to Israel last year. He hopes this year there'll be many more. So do we. Arranges special tours that take in famous European restaurants. Publishes a little booklet telling the story of the restaurants and giving their special menus. The booklet goes out to 30,000 readers. Wants the history of Israel's best restaurant. Asks us to enclose a characteristic menu. Promises to print in booklet. We didn't tell him there were no good restaurants in Israel. One surely couldn't recommend Kasit. But the history of Kasit is interesting. Once it was a shoemaker's shop and even today it isn't a restaurant.

W. R. "Bill" Nagle of Mexico ("The Smiling Irishman") hasn't been to Israel. He doesn't know anything about Israel except that we threw out the English. Once sent 20 tourists to Israel: Jewish furriers. He receives printed matter but never got any posters. He'd be pleased to display them in his show window.

Apostolidis of Athens, Greece: About 150 Israel-bound Americans went through his bureau in the course of last year. Sent ten rich Greeks and about 1,600 Jews, but says you couldn't call these tourists. They go to visit their relatives and they don't throw money around. Says Israel sends him the best and the fullest tourist information. Isn't getting posters. Doesn't have any complaints about Israel and didn't hear any from his customers. It's the other way round: they go for a couple of days and stay a week.

Walter Plaut of New York (short and grey-haired, and everybody calls him Einstein) Knows Israel very well and a lot of Israelis know him. Sent about 300 tourists last year. Displays Israel posters and dolls in his show window. Everybody asks for the Jean David posters but he doesn't have enough. Glad Americans no longer need Israel visas. Discussed it a year ago with Ben-Zvi and with Moishe. We asked which Moishe. Moishe Sharett, of course. Asks us to give them his regards. He's taking a trip around the world. He visited Schweitzer in the jungle and Schweitzer asked him to give his regards to Martin Buber.

Pierre Le Bourgeois of Lyons, France, sent 20 French businessmen to Israel last year. They were looking into investment possibilities. This year he sent a group of 25 Catholics who crossed at Mandelbaum Gate. Has no complaints. Wants more posters.

Mrs. Tordjman of Casablanca speaks Hebrew and knows Israel well. Her son speaks Hebrew, too. She is the main agent for Zim and El Al. Has no opportunity to make propaganda, of course. Goes from house to house and organizes group visits. That's in addition to taking care of emigrants' papers, of course.

Robert Bloch from California knows and loves Israel. Sends about 100 tourists a year. Thank you very much Mr. Bloch. Maurice P. Antognini sends about 25 people a year. Most of his clients are Jewish and that's why they don't complain, he says. They're full of praise for Israel's achievements. They used to complain about the food. Today, things are a little better. M. Rubinfeld of New York sends about 900 visitors a year. Mainly students, study groups, etc. Sent the Zimriya. Any complaints? No. Absolutely sure? Well, if you must know, they ought to build more youth hostels in Israel. At least 150 rooms. Should be clean and cheap. Should get rid of the old ships and buy new ones for the Mediterranean runs.

Last to be questioned is Mr. Frederick Sell of Massachusetts. He only gets about a dozen Israel-bound travellers every year, mostly Jews. They're very proud of their people. It's not just the sightseeing they care about, but also the history, and business. He doesn't even try to talk them into going to Israel. Usually they try to convince him to go, and this year they almost succeeded. He doesn't know how long he'll be able to go on resisting.

Copyright "Dear Mackerel"

Greco-Turkish Relations Improve

By A Special Correspondent

ATHENS (OFNS). — FOR the first time since Turkish mobs pillaged Greek property in Istanbul and Izmir (Smyrna) six weeks ago, there are signs that relations between the two countries are on the mend.

The Greeks, whose reactions to these attacks were commendably restrained at the time, have been demanding moral and material satisfaction from the Turks. A beginning has been made to clear off both accounts. In Izmir, where the Greek Consulate was turned into a ruin and the homes of Greek NATO officers and their families were ransacked, the Turks offered moral restitution by paying formal honours on October 24 to the raising of the Greek flag on the new Consulate building, in the presence of the Greek Ambassador, Turkish troops, the Turkish Minister of Communications and members of foreign diplomatic missions. They are also paying LT12,000 for the damage to the Greek Consulate in Izmir and offering full compensation to the Greek NATO officers.

The new Greek Premier, Mr. Karamanlis, has declared that the Turkish moves are a distinct step forward in the mending of relations with Greece. And Mr. Karamanlis himself must take most of the credit for the repair of a breach which had begun to disturb the efficient functioning of NATO in the Eastern Mediterranean. Against all expectations, the young Greek Premier took strong action from the moment he assumed office. He coldly refused American aid offered after the recent floods in Greece; he forbade the visit of NATO officers from the Paris training school; he banned participation in NATO exercises of Greek units; and he recalled the Greek troops from Korea.

It is clear that, in the face of this Greek determination, the Americans have brought some pressure on Turkey to conciliate the Greeks and make it possible to restore the equilibrium of NATO. The latest Turkish moves, after six weeks of sullen indifference to Greek demands (except for a vague expression of regret from Premier Menderes) reveal a sudden change of mind.

So far, the Turkish climbdown has been confined to the events which occurred in Izmir — where NATO's Halfaya headquarters are located.

BRAVE NEW WORLD

Heart-warming, comic and cruel, the story of New China is perhaps the strangest ever told. When Dennis Bloodworth takes you on a tour of this Brave New World, you will think, more than once, that you are in a Lewis Carroll Wonderland. And you'll want to read every line.

"The New China" will appear in The Jerusalem Post in five instalments, beginning on Monday.

PELTOURS PEL PELTOURS

TRAVEL TOURS INSURANCE FREIGHT

DEPARTURES: NOVEMBER 6 TO NOVEMBER 12

FROM LYDDA AIRPORT

Date	Time	Company	Destination
SUN. Nov. 6	0600	CYPRUS AIR	Nicosia, Athens, Rome, London
	0800	L.A.I.	Rome
	1140	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Zurich, Paris, New York
	1200	EL AL	Rome, Paris, London, New York
MON. Nov. 7	1100	EL AL	Nicosia
TUES. Nov. 8	0630	S.A.S.	Istanbul, Vienna, Duesseldorf, Copenhagen, Stockholm
	0800	CYPRAIR	Nicosia, Athens, Rome, London Amman, Istanbul, Port Sudan, Khartoum
	0900	SWISSAIR	Athens, Geneva, Zurich
	0945	SABENA	Athens, Brussels, New York
	1000	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris, New York
	1100	K.L.M.	Munich, Amsterdam, New York
	1200	EL AL	Istanbul
WED. Nov. 9	0800	L.A.I.	Rome
	1040	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Geneva, Paris, New York
	1200	EL AL	Nicosia
THUR. Nov. 10	0630	CYPRAIR	Nicosia, Athens, Milan, London
	0800	L.A.I.	Athens, Rome, New York
	0900	EL AL	Rome, Paris, London
	1000	T.A.B.	Nicosia, Athens
	1015	K.L.M.	Rome, Amsterdam, New York
	1200	EL AL	Nairobi, Johannesburg
FRI. Nov. 11	1200	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Milan, Paris, New York
SAT. Nov. 12	1200	EL AL	Rome, Vienna, Zurich, Brussels

FROM HAIFA AIRPORT

FRI. Nov. 11	0830	CYPRUS AIR	Nicosia, Athens, Istanbul

FROM HAIFA PORT

Nov. 4, 1955 s.s. GRIMANI Larnaca, Piraeus, Naples, Genoa
Nov. 11, 1955 s.s. MEGRAN Marseilles.

PELTOURS

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Great Pianist's Most Memorable Concert was 'Last Night'

By MALKA RABINOWITZ

SOLOMON

NIGHT after night for the past week a short, balding man has stood on Israel concert platforms to receive the warm and prolonged cheers of grateful audiences. The concert-goers had good reason for their gratitude — they had heard the great English pianist, Solomon, play Beethoven's Emperor Concerto with incomparable purity and loveliness.

They saw a musician who carries around none of the mannerisms popularly associated with his profession. Solomon fingers the piano calmly, occasionally lifting and nodding his head as if lost in the music. His concert dates with the Israel Philharmonic Orchestra were made two-and-a-half years ago — an advance undertaking unique for the Philharmonic.

Solomon's private conversation is at once lively, understated (he is British), and charming. Chatting with this interviewer at the King David Hotel last week, he commented definitively, if courteously, on the questions put to him. "Child prodigies? I don't really approve of them" (Solomon gave his first public concert at the age of eight). "When I was young, I studied in a prep school in London for a few hours a day, but my education was generally neglected. I think it's something that should not be allowed for other youngsters. It is much more important to have the joys of being young than to give performances."

Visiting artists, speaking for the record, are generally wary of any question containing the word "favourite." When pressed for the name of his favourite pianist, Solomon countered with a list that included Rachmaninoff, Schnabel, Paderewski, Leopold Godovsky, Rubinstein and Hoffmann. Where his musical repertoire is concerned, the pianist said that he had no favourites. "If a pistol were put to my head, I'd say both Brahms piano concertos. When I have the privilege of playing a certain piece of music, I think *that* one is the best." Not a fan of modern music, although he listens to and reads a lot of it, Solomon thinks he can do "the greatest service by playing music that is near my heart and mind."

Asked what he does during his vacations, Solomon produced a wistful smile. "Well, last summer, I took three weeks off and spent a couple of days gambling in the South of France. Three years ago, I was home in London for five weeks. For the past six or seven years, I've been travelling more or less non-stop." He added with some determination that he was taking six or seven months off at the end of next May for "quiet study, catching up on gramophone recordings and seeing friends."

Solomon employs the time left over from a gruelling schedule to maximum advantage. "I back horses, play poker and bridge — I think my game is pretty good although my partners don't always agree — and drive a car. I adore the theatre and curiously enough, I love going to concerts."

In performing before audiences in different corners of the globe, the artist has come across some peculiar reactions. In Japan, where he gave his first concert 18 months ago, the pianist found his listeners reluctant to show emotion. "After the first concert when the applause is very limited, you think 'Oh, dear, oh dear, they don't like me very much.' You know you hope they'll ask for an extra piece or two. But the Japanese feel that it's impolite. Only when I looked down into the first rows did I see the intense enjoyment on their faces. In Scandinavia, it's very interesting. When the orchestra approves of you, the brass section will play a fanfare when you come on to take a call. They don't do it very often, and it's a great thrill when it happens. The American audience, now, is a lovely audience —extremely attentive. In practically all parts of the States, there's a few minutes hush right before the concert starts. In other countries, the conductors have to hold up their batons to get quiet."

Despite these differences, the pianist has found audiences all over the world to be "curiously similar. Any audience is ready to respond to great music played with serious endeavour."

We asked Solomon which of his performances he considered the most memorable. He answered unhesitatingly — "last night's in Tel Aviv — not because it happened last night. The orchestra was so lovely and has such a wonderful spirit."

We received the impression on hearing Solomon play in Jerusalem last week, that the orchestra might have similar feelings about its distinguished guest. As spokesman for the audience that sat in Edison Hall during that performance we would like to sound a loud and long fanfare for the pianist Solomon.

CHESS

November 4, 1955

Problem No. 824
E. PUIG AMBROS, Spain
Specially Composed for The Jerusalem Post

Kh5; Qb5; Re7; Bf1, Bh8; Kteh Pd4. (7)
Ke6; Bh3; Kte8, Kte4; Pe5, d3, d5, d7, f2, g2. (10)
WHITE MATES IN TWO

Problem No. 825
M. SOZ, Haifa
Specially Composed for The Jerusalem Post

Ke6; Qe3; Re1; Bf3, Bh5; Ktd3, Kte7; Pe7, e5, f5, g6. (11)
Kd4; Qf7; Re7, Bd6; Bg6, Be6; Ktd4, Kte8; Pb4, c5, d6, h4, h5. (12)
SELFMATE IN TWO

SOLUTIONS. Problem No. 820. (Van Dijk): 1.Kf3 Kh5(g5) 2.Qe7 (Qf2). ENDGAME No.107 (Gunst): 1.Ke7 Kh2; 2.Kd5 Kh1; 3.Ke4 Bg4; 4.Kf5 Kh2 5.Bf3! B:e7; 6.Bh5+ and wins.

SOLVING CONTEST (Problems 908-909). Maximum: 4-3-3-3-3-3-3-3-3-3/32. Spitzer 30, Jakob 19, Greenfeld, Cohn, Edelstein, Mark, Peleg 7, Rosefound 4.

REMARKS: No. 908: No solution after 1.—Re6 (pointed out only by Spitzer).

With only three rounds to go in the Israel Championship, it is almost certain that Czerniak is going to emerge winner of this contest as he now leads his nearest opponent, Porath, by 2½ points after having won his adjourned game against Aloni. It will be remembered that this game was adjourned after the 42nd move in the following position: White (Aloni)— Kf2; Kte5; Pb5, d4, f4, g2, h3. Black (Czerniak) — Kh6; Kte3; Pa4, b6, f5, g6, h4. Play continued as follows:

43.Kf3 a3; 44.Kte1 Ktd5; 45. Kf3 Kg7; 46.Kta2 Ktc7; 47.Ke3 Kf6; 48.Kd3 Ktd5; 49.Kc4 Kt:f4; 50.Kb3 Kt:g2; 51.K:a3 g5; 52. Kte3 Kte3; 53.Kte2 f4; 54.Ktc3 Kf5; 55.d5 f3; 56.d6 Ktc4+; 57.Kb4 Kt:d6; 58.Ktd1 Kf4, and White resigned. Among the other games that had been adjourned, Van Amrungen beat Weiler.

The highlight of the 12th round was Porath's win over Dr. Oren, and that in only 24 moves! Here is the game:

GOTEBORG 1955
Game No. 522

White: BRONSTEIN	Black: GELLER
1.c4 c5;	2.Ktf3 Kte6;
3.d4 cd;	4.K:d4 Qb6;
5.Kb3 a5;	6.Be3 c:d4;
7.B:d4 a4;	8.B:c5 Q:c5;
Q:c4;	10.Kte4 Qfc;
11.Be1 d5;	12.e5 Bd7;
13.Qb3, Ktf5;	14.Re5! Qd3;
15.R:c7+ K:c7;	16.Kt:d5+ K:d6;
17.Q:d3 f6;	18.Bd3 Kf7;
19.Qb5 Re8;	20.Ktc1 Bb8;
21. Ktd3 Be6;	22.Pac1 Bf8;
23.B:e6+	Black resigns.

STAR-GAZING

VENUS is slowly moving away from the sun, only 45 minutes behind it at the beginning of the month but one-and-a-half hours behind it at the end, giving the evening onlooker plenty of opportunity to behold it. On the 16th, the two-day-old moon of Kislev will be seen a little to its left, in the evening. During the daytime, the two heavenly bodies will have been so close together that from Arabia, for example, an occultation can be observed through the telescope.

Jupiter is getting appreciably closer. Its magnitude growing this month from—1.5 to—1.75. Early risers (5.45 a.m.) can tell this readily by comparing it with Sirius, which was visibly brighter than the planet last month but will be surpassed by it in brilliancy by next month. Jupiter is now rising after midnight, but will be rising at 10:30 p.m. by the end of October. On the evening of the 13th, it will be near Regulus (Alpha Leonis) than which it will by then be 18 times brighter, though Regulus is a star of the first magnitude.

There will be a partial eclipse of the moon from 6.31 p.m. to 7.37 p.m. on the 29th — very partial, though, and at its height, (6.59 p.m. the shadow of the earth will only be obscuring one-eighth of the moon's surface.

Fixed stars: (Nov. 1, 9 p.m.; Dec. 1, 7 p.m.). The summer triangle can still be seen, but Vega, its brightest star, is nearly setting. The Big Dipper, known so well to the North European, is so close to the northern horizon that it can only be seen in flat country. The same applies to that jewel among the constellations, Orion, slightly to the south of due east, and to Castor and Pollux in the east.

The "W" of Cassiopeia, on the other hand, is at its highest in the sky, standing actually south of the zenith. In the east and in the southeast respectively are Taurus the Bull and the Pleiades—better appreciated through binoculars than through the telescope, which cannot get them all into its field of vision at one time. *JOSEF EMOIRA*

NATURE NOTES

Name Just Suits

HANS Hackebein was the name given by the German satirist Wilhelm Busch to his raven, as undignified a mischiefmaker as you could find. In folklore and poetry the raven has usually had a most sinister role, better in keeping with his appearance — black as night, with huge wingspan, terrific beak, and generally malevolent air. Now, a correspondent from Ma'ayan Zvi, near Zichron Ya'acov, tells me that to his sorrow he has found Busch right.

He took a young raven from his nest in the Mt. Carmel rocks at considerable danger, dangling from a rope, and at first try chased away by the parents. He kept the beautiful bird caged at first and began to tame him. For some weeks now he has set the bird free for two hours before sunset, hoping it would find its way back to its roomy cage, hung in a tree. This it can or will not do, for some reason, but returns and waits to be taken up by its master and shut in its cage, very willingly. However, it has lately developed into a deplorable nuisance during its free hours, chasing and frightening the children and plucking flowers and holding emphatic and very noisy monologues, by preference in the early morning or of a Shabbat afternoon, when the tired *kibbutzniks* wish to enjoy their well-earned rest.

His master hoped to teach our mischievous raven to talk — but not having enough time for the bird's education, he has not succeeded so far. At the moment he is making use of the bird's inventive mischievousness for the purpose of shooting a film showing all its naughty tricks. *P.A.*

Schaar at Haifa Museum; Picasso's Graphic Work

THE Haifa Municipal Museum has had a short exhibition of oils and drawings by Pinhas Schaar.

The drawings, zincograph illustrations to a French translation of the poems of the Yiddish writer, M. L. Halperin, overflow with esoteric symbolism which, in content and style, emanates from "Art Nouveau". The cock and crescent frequently recur. Pierrot plays his flute at three sailing ships in ordered design. Why "Art Nouveau" had to reappear in 1955 is not clear.

The oils repeat the same symbolism likewise symmetrically arranged. Here images placed within a cow ("The Milkmaid") are inspired by Chagall. However, instead of using these motifs to create plasticity, Schaar tries to hang them on a central axis, e.g., the line formed by the chair backs of "Three Symbolical Figures" and the arrangement of "Totem". The best of his oils is perhaps "The Wooden Horse".

For the "Israel Work of the Fortnight," the Museum displays a very competent photograph of two hands by Hella Fernbach. They, with their long, lacquered nails, echo the esotericism of the Schaar exhibition.

Classical Cubism

THE new Carmel Studio, Mt. Carmel, has opened with a show of Picasso's graphic work and Kahana's pottery. The latter is already so deservedly known that any critic who turns towards pictures that do not usually come his way will be pardoned.

The main item consists of the 14 etchings entitled "Dances," depictions of ballet dancers, from Picasso's classical period of the early Twenties. Like Braque, he has gone straight to the Greek vase. You recognize the straight noses, the fringed hair, the chiton with which he has clad the women. Hellenic, too, are the standardised faces. But the sharp, clean touch and, above all, the power of expression in a broken line — that is modern. The classical obsession persists in 1948 with the "Study of Profiles", profiles etched one after the other as on a page out of a sketchbook. It persists side by side with "Seated Couple" (1951), contemporary Picasso where Cubism is superimposed on his classicism.

Going backwards to 1904, the two miserable figures of "The Frugal Meal" typify the Blue Period and, among the Picasso posters, that for the 1904 Paris Exhibition recalls the artist's first arrival in Paris when he lay under the spell of Toulouse-Lautrec. Finally, a facsimile lithograph of the 1907 oil "The Young Ladies of Avignon" gives an idea of the picture which originated the name "Cubism" and marked its Independence of its forbear, Post-Impressionism.

H.

Acheson at Safrai

THE Safrai Gallery in Jaffa Road opened a series of exhibitions by American artists last Monday with a show of paintings by Alice Stanely Acheson of Washington. Mrs. Acheson is the wife of Dean Acheson. As an artist, she is truly American — her mother was a famous watercolourist, her grandfather took his easel out into the Far West, where he painted Red Indian chiefs in council.

Alice S. Acheson's paintings are clearly impressionist, contemporary in subject and original in colour. They show original talent, formed by studious training. She has exhibited in several American cities, but this is her first show this side of the Atlantic. *TA.F.M.*

HEARD ABROAD

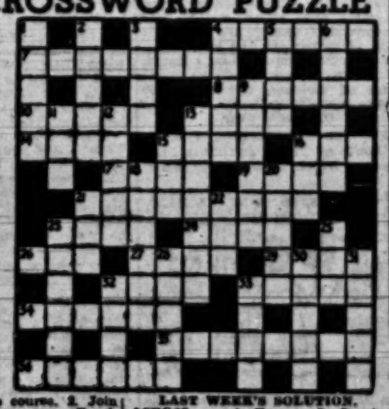
Mass travel by air may prove to be more significant to world destiny than the atom bomb. — Mr. Juan Trippe, President of Pan American World Airways.

It is not recognized by the fraternity of the books that it is far more difficult to play hard and work hard than merely to work hard. — Manchester University Medical School Gazette.

Etiquette? It's the art of yawning with one's mouth shut. — Herve Alphand (French Delegate to United Nations.)

My grandmother was very beautiful. I take after her. My mother never was beautiful. I don't resemble my mother — Marilyn Monroe.

POST CROSSWORD PUZZLE



ACROSS. — 4. A spot of soda? 7. Irish movement. 8. For bees, not monkeys. 10. An animal to hound? 12. Make mine manner. 14. Strung up? 15. Emulate Britannia? 16. French and cockney tea. 17. There's no more difficulty once you're out of it. 19. See here! 21. Idea born in an ostium den? 22. More than one thwarted. 24. The eyes have them. 26. Bathe? Not he! 27. May quiver musically. 29. Acid fish? 32. Fishy singer? 33. Famous figure in the film world. 34. It's scary 35. There's no end to it. 36. Does it teach us to take more off?

DOWN. — 1. Race course. 2. Join together. 3. A long way off. 4. But it's not slow to be a nuisance. 5. One kind of cloth. 6. Go as fast as a skater? 9. Stripped off. 11. Reward for a useful hint? 13. Would he make a successful editor? 18. Gets through somehow! 15. A lot of eggs. 18. Half a drum's enough for him. 18. Work periods in which to sing. 20. Kilns. 23. Would such a shot win a trophy? 25. Free electricity from "20 Down." 28. In abundance. 30. Time of the operation. 28. Krupp's town. 30. Pungent. 31. Stray carriers? 32. Plenty of trousers? 33. Big men-eater.

LAST WEEK'S SOLUTION.

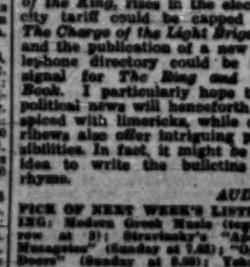
ACROSS. — 4. France. 7. Dumbbell(e). 8. Even-ts. 10. Acids. 11. Lead. 14. (f)Lute. 15. Bits. 16. Fun. 17. Club. 19. Star. 21. (Mother) Goose Pair. 22. Cor. 24. Hell. 26. Cos. 27. Gear. 29. Brea. 32. Deal. 33.Ado-re.-34. Clears. 36. Election. 36. Or-deal.

DOWN. — 1. Steal. 2. Ambit. 3. Rig. 4. Fleet(St.). 5. A.G.-Ed. 6. Cutler. 9. V-ass-al. 11. Cub. 13. Decor. 13. Liberal. 19. Bus. 18. Far. 18. Longer. 20. Tiled. 21. Gog. 23. For. 25. Ostler. 26. Tor. 28. Easel. 31. Robin. 31. Solne. 32. Dame. 33. Arch(bishop.)

BRIDGE

BY JERUSALEMITE

AN INSPIRED DEFENCE



Here is another game from the Summer Nationals. North was dealer, neither side vulnerable. The bidding went:

North	East	South	West
1D	1S	1NT	2H
4D	—	3NT	—
—	—		

West got off to the deuce of spades opening, and when East saw the dummy he instantly conceived quite a scheme. Since declarer was marked with the heart king for his three no-trump bid, West was marked with the club ace for his defensive two hearts call. East therefore took the first trick with the ace of spades, then laid down the king of clubs and followed up with the club deuce.

As may be seen, this was nasty treatment indeed. It is easy to sympathize with South: he knew that he was having his leg pulled, but he could do little to extricate himself. He finally decided to put up the queen of clubs —and the game flew out of the window. West, winning with the ace and sensing the situation, returned another spade. East took his king and cashed the jack and seven of clubs, beating a seemingly unbreakable contract by two tricks.

Radio Review

Listeners Phone in Replies

LAST week's edition of Galei Zahal's Friday evening light magazine provided delightful fare. It started with a "listeners' poll." Until recently, the answers to the "question of the week" were received by letter and read out by the announcers, but now the simple innovation has been introduced of inviting listeners to phone in their replies. These telephone calls are recorded and introduced in the programme. The telephone has a limited tonal range and all voices broadcasting via telephones tend to sound flat and lack distinctiveness. Nevertheless, the new approach is an improvement on impersonal reading and provides a welcome substitute until technical facilities are available to record "face to face" in the street.

Unfortunately, the current questions lack pep and consequently the answers tend to be wishy-washy. The question posed should be somewhat more controversial than comments on the programme or comparisons between an act of heroism and a life of bravery. Another improvement would be to place this item as the last feature. Instead of getting listeners all worked up and then telling them to phone in their answers in 25 minutes' time, it would be more logical to pose the questions at the end and let the phoning start immediately.

The second item was an adaptation of a short joke by Stephen Leacock, "The Magician's Revenge," which was amusing though obvious. Then Uri Seia presented a witty summary of a new film, which had a welcome iconoclastic ring. After some snippets of film news, the guest of the week appeared in the person of a Tel Aviv magician who explained the secret of one of his tricks — as do all the best magicians. Then the week's new record was a fascinating choice — a haunting French Arabic tango; and the feature ended with another selection of snippets. It was all highly enjoyable and just right for Friday night.

SATURDAY morning music brought a recorded performance of Vivaldi's "The Seasons," an important but seldom-heard musical classic. This is divided into 12 parts, each of which has a programmatic title. The unfamiliar list was reeled off by the announcer and the work then played straight through. Unless Dr. Salo Finkelstein was listening, not one person could have caught and remembered these titles. The movements should have been announced separately, or preferably in groups of three. Where the preliminary details consist of speed indications (*andante, allegro*, etc.), it does no harm if these are not repeated because the audience can hear for itself what sort of movement is being broadcast. But where the music is descriptive, allowance should be made for the listener to whom the work is unknown.

THE most fantastic event of the week over the air was last Saturday evening's 8.30 newscast which went from bad to verse, ending in a full-blooded declamation of the latest poem by Nathan Alterman. One wonders whether this precedent will be regularly followed by the News Department, and whether other poems will be inserted at the appropriate place. Thus, the latest news about Farouk's depredations can be followed by *Idylls of the King*, rises in the electricity tariff could be capped by *The Charge of the Light Brigade*, and the publication of a new telephone directory could be the signal for *The Ring and the Book*. I particularly hope that political news will henceforth be spiced with limericks, while cricketers also offer intriguing possibilities. In fact, it might be an idea to write the bulletins in rhyme.

AUDIO

PICK OF NEXT WEEK'S LISTENING: Modern Greek Music (tomorrow at 9); Strotzberg's "Alcalde Managino" (Sunday at 7.40); "Open Doors" (Sunday at 9.30); Yehuda Paradis to young children (Monday at 5.15); Sholem Aleichem's "On a Violin" (Monday at 9); "Robert Schumann" (Wednesday at 8.30.)

ON THE AIR

FIRST PROGRAMME
202, 360, 33.3 & 41.9 M.

News: Hebrew: 7 a.m. (tomorrow 8.30 a.m.) 1.30, 6.00, 8.15, 8.30 and 11.00 p.m. Arabic Programme (including News): 8 a.m., 2.15 and 6.30 p.m.

TODAY

6.00 a.m. Morning Programme (Haifa only). 6.30 Service. 6.45 Exercises. 6.45 Musical Clock (R). 7.15 Melodies (R). 8.00 Close Down.
12.00 N. "Music at Noon" Robert Helleng (R). 12.30 "Military Bands" (R). 1.30 Programme for Hospitals (R). 1.45 Break for Music. 2.30 Kol-halat Shabbat. 4.00 Children's Hour. 4.30 Chess Corner. 4.50 Classic Requests: Rachmaninov: Piano Concerto No.2 Op. 18. Honegger: Symphony No. 2 for Strings and Trumpet. 7.00 "Shabbat Shalom." 8.00 Bible Reading. 8.15 Talk. 8.45 Friday Night Concert: Beethoven: Overture "Fidelio"; Bizet: "Jeux" Suite; Barber: Cello Concerto op. 22; Sibelius: Symphony No. 7 in C-major 105. 10.15 Short Story. 10.30 Israel Tunes. 11.10 Close Down.

TOMORROW

7.30 a.m. Service and Melodies. 8.40 Songs (R). 9.00 Morning Concert: Haydn: Organ Concerto in F-minor; Mozart: Songs: Jan Maiet: "Slavonic Girls" — Suite. 9.45 Operetta & Film. 10.15 Literature Corner. 10.45 Concert Hall: Hanan Schlesinger: Israel Suite. Glazunov: Violin Concerto in A-minor. 11.30 Curtain Up: "Tranquille" by Anatole France. 12.15 Light Music (R). 12.30 Requests (R). 1.00 Stars and Strains. 1.45 Cantoral Recordings. 2.00 Music of our Times: Greek Music. 2.40 Light Music. 3.50 Variety. 4.30 Readings. 4.35 Opera: Tchaikovsky. "Eugen Onegin." 5.40 Silence Studio. 7.00 Hamerdil. 7.04 Guests in the Studio. 7.10 Talks. 7.35 Folk Dances. 7.50 Questions and Answers. 8.15 Bible Reading. 8.40 Sports. 8.45 Newsreel. 9.00 Melave Malka. 9.30 Allegro Con Brio. 10.00 Folk Dances. 11.00 Dance Music. 12.00 Close Down.

SECOND PROGRAMME
407, 468, 224, 214, 49.9 & 25.3 M.
English News: 1.45, 10.15 p.m.
French News: 2.00 p.m.

IMMIGRANTS' HOUR (32.2, 34.9 & 468 M.): 4.30 French. 7.00 Yiddish. 7.30 Ladino. 8.00 Close Down. 5.45 Rumanian. 9.00 Hungarian. 9.15 Close Down.

KOL ZION LAGOLA (32.2 M.): Today: 6.30 News. 6.35 The Week in the Knesset. 6.50 Music by Mark Lavry. 7.00 Hebrew Programme from Week to Week. Tomorrow: 6.30 News. 6.35 South Africans in Tel Aviv. 6.50 Leib Glanz. 7.00 Yiddish Programme. Memorial Programme of Chaim Weizmann. Today. 11.15 Readings. 11.25 News. 11.30 "Emek," tone poem by Mark Lavry. 11.40 Visions of Israel. Tomorrow: 11.15 Shavua Tov, News Programme Highlights. 11.25 This Also Happened. 11.35 This Week in the Knesset. 11.45 Melave Malka. Leib Glanz.

ARMY PROGRAMME (44.8, 216, 223 & 220 M.): Today: 6.30 Opening. 6.35 Bible Reading. 6.40 Concert: Cimarosa: Overture: "Secret Marriage." Haydn: Concerto in D-major. Mozart: Symphony No. 25. Faistio: "Nina Goes towards Love." 7.00 This Week's Events. 7.40 Rosetti. 8.30 News. 8.45 "Galei Zahal's Weekly." 9.15 Dance Music. 10.00 Close Down.
Tomorrow: 6.30 p.m. Opening. 6.35 Music (R). 7.00 Variety Programme. 7.30 Terms in the News. 7.40 "Jazz": The Trombone. 8.00 Pleasant Tunes. 8.40 Dance Music. 10.00 Close Down.

B.B.C. HEBREW BROADCASTS: (16.79, 25.56, 19.42, 25.15 M.): 7.30-8.00 p.m. Today: News, News Talk, British Album. Tomorrow: News, News Talk, Press Review.

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MAZRA—AN UNFETTERED ASYLUM

By Hadassah Bat Haim

MAZRA is a mental hospital for women, standing between Acre and Maharlya. It is the only one in this country for women who suffer from chronic but not violent mental disorders. There is no confinement there. Patients are free to walk out at any time, and because of this freedom and other innovations, more is being achieved with this kind of patient than at any time before.

Emphasis is placed on normality and relaxation. Every patient is given supervised work within her capacity, which coaxes her back to the realities from which she has withdrawn. No one is forced to work, but most of the patients are eager to please the staff, so they try, and even the trying is a step forward. There was a time when patients of this type were simply fed, kept clean, and left to their own devices, but at Mazra there is a never-ending search for new occupations which will draw the patients out of their isolation.

There are no uniforms. Although this increases the administrative difficulties considerably, every patient has her own locker containing her own clothes, either those she brought with her, or those given to her by the hospital. Pocket money is paid for work done (or attempted), the amount being decided at staff meetings according to the need of each case. For this money the patients can buy small articles, chocolate, combs, lipsticks, etc., at the canteen, which is run by one of the patients. To encourage them to work and earn money, they are issued with the simplest of toilet equipment so that they have the incentive to buy scented soap or a coloured toothbrush.

Untiring Devotion

The most impressive fact about the hospital is the untiring devotion of the whole staff. The pivot around whom the work revolves is Dr. S. Fligelman, who is the District Psychiatrist for Haifa and director of the mental hygiene clinic there as well as the head of the Psychiatric Ward of the Rambam Hospital. In addition to all his other duties he finds the time, because of the shortage of trained people, to come out to Mazra twice a week where he sets an inspiring example to his staff.

Second in command is the Assistant Director of Administration, a former social worker who has worked with problem children and has years of experience behind her. The head nurse is a trained psychiatric nurse, one of the five in the entire country, and she has working under her a number of graduates of a one-year school for practical psychiatric nurses. There is a social worker and a director of occupational therapy. Apart from these, nearly all the staff is untrained, partly-trained, and practical nurses with no previous experience with mental cases. Great care is taken in selecting personnel and everyone undergoes a probationary period which may last up to one year before the final decision is taken.

Some training is given at Mazra, in addition to which the staff attends a monthly lecture or group discussion with Professor Tirza Morgan, an American psychiatrist who is nearing the end of her two-year instruction stint for U.S.O.M.

Professor Morgan loves Israel, is very glad to have the chance to get to know the Middle East. She comes from a practising Presbyterian family, and her first name caused her quite some trouble when she first tried to cross the frontiers into neighbouring Arab countries, as the guards couldn't believe that it was not a Jewish name. Her talks are attended by all the nurses who can be spared. Even those who are off duty come in voluntarily to listen and to improve their knowledge of their difficult jobs.

The most important medicine is kindness. The patients must feel that the nurses are their friends and that they want to help them. For the nurses this is not just another job, to be forgotten after duty is finished. Their whole lives are bent towards helping the patients to help themselves. There are endless discussions and conferences about all their patients; which kind of a job would suit this or that woman, whether a new dress would encourage this one to keep herself clean, whether working with the rabbits would be better for another one than washing dishes. Occupational therapy includes the making of beautifully embroidered clothes, machine and hand-knitted jumpers, dresses, mats, and other things which find a ready market outside.

Another departure from the old way is the employment of an instructor in entertainment and exercises. He is greeted by the patients with delight, teaches tunes by means of a mouth organ, sings the words again and again until nearly all the patients join in. Some bang away at percussion instruments, and even the most warped and dimmest intelligence responds. If only a little, to the happy atmosphere. After the singing, the patients do exercises or go swimming in the surf that laps the western limits of their home. The cinema is one of the most successful and popular innovations.

When the new buildings are completed, there will be more facilities for recreation and work therapy. Two new wards, roomy bright and airy, are already in use. The new dining room has just been finished. A new hall will increase the hospital's capacity to 200 beds. At present there are 110, but the staff will not have to be greatly enlarged.

Eventually it is planned to have 320 beds, which will include closed wards for violent patients, and will enable the quiet patients to live away from those who are not so quiet. Some patients are well enough to go home occasionally, or to make shopping excursions, or to go to the cinema, quite alone, in nearby Acre. They are encouraged to go out as much as possible and to try to adjust themselves to outside conditions. Some patients go home for long visits, and though among chronic cases cures are naturally very rare, it has happened that a patient remains well enough to stay with her family.

There is no predominant place of origin among the patients. The proportions are exactly the same as among the rest of the population. Mental disturbances are not more marked in one country than in another, nor are they more frequent in any one class or occupation. Most of the patients are social cases, or come to be so, even if they started out otherwise. Some have been abandoned by parents or children; some are the divorced wives of men who have since married again. Some have always been kept by charity. All of them get love and devotion, all the treatment recommended by the doctors, and encouragement to lead as full and as useful lives as can possibly be managed.

That Coronary Disease

By the "Observer" Medical Correspondent

LONDON.—CORONARY thrombosis is the leader of the three diseases that are attributed to our present state of civilisation, the others being cancer of the lung and peptic ulcer. It is a common complaint, whose incidence has more than doubled in the past ten years, which kills more people than all the forms of cancer put together. Men between 40 and 60 years of age are its main victims. It ended the lives of President Roosevelt, King George VI and Marshal Stalin and more recently struck down Mr. Clement Attlee and President Eisenhower. A related disorder of the arteries of the brain paralysed Sir Winston Churchill some two years ago.

A disease that ends or alters the careers of the men who influence our destiny has an interest for most of us. Its reappearance in the news may even prompt one to ask: will this happen to me? By coronary thrombosis is meant the occurrence of a clot or thrombus in one of the so-called coronary arteries that bring blood to the walls of the heart enabling it to function as a tireless muscular pump. If the clot blocks an important branch of the artery and deprives a large enough area of muscle of its vital supply of oxygen, the heart will stop at once.

Fortunately, however, only one such fatality occurs among every five victims of a first attack of coronary thrombosis. Victims are kept very quiet for a couple of days and given anti-clotting drugs which enhance the prospects of survival by preventing the clot from spreading and by reducing the risk of further clots becoming lodged in other critical organs.

A few hours after the onset of the attack, a recording of the electrical current given by various parts of the heart on the electrocardiograph tells the doctor the location and extent of the damage. Subsequent readings on this instrument are the main guide to progress while other arterial branches are establishing a new circulation in the devitalized area.

The clot occurs in an artery whose lining is "corroded" by a form of degenerative disease. Where the clot obstructs one of the brain's cerebral arteries it produces a "stroke." But what precisely causes the thrombosis in the head or in the heart is not yet understood and the evidence is conflicting. One British statistical study suggested that lack of exercise may be a precipitating cause, since bus drivers were found more prone to coronary thrombosis than the more active bus conductors, while postal sorters fell victim more often than postmen.

But against this it was found that among doctors, in whom the condition is so common as to earn it the name of "doctors' disease," the highly mobile general practitioner is twice as likely a candidate for a "coronary" as the consultant who is more confined to the consulting room. Occupational tension and strain are so generally accepted as likely to bring on heart disasters that the United States Navy and Air Force recently issued orders to senior officers to get out of doors, relax more and take more time off so as to obviate heart attacks.

There is mounting, although not conclusive, evidence that the arterial defect that lies at the root of the trouble may be induced by eating too much animal fat. British experiments have proved that after fat-rich meals the blood will clot more easily. In any case, a reducing diet for all overweight people in the coronary age-group is an accepted step towards a longer life.

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Indigo Mood

By Ruth Cale

THERE have been big ads in the papers lately showing a dainty housewife on a ladder painting her walls. "Paint your home yourself, lady," said the ads, "with ready-made washable plastic paint — simple and inexpensive." Or words to that effect.

And since all housewives have a natural fear of the painter, they were all planning to paint their homes themselves with the ready-made plastic paint. They'd take better care of floors and furniture, so the stuff wouldn't mess up the place; if they did it themselves, they'd have washable plastic for what the man would charge for ordinary whitewash which peels off. The ads said it wouldn't peel off.

I got caught in the spirit, particularly as my daily shopping route takes me past a big paint shop; since the kitchen ceiling has for months been reminding me of the pressure cooker explosion when a lot of macaroni literally hit the ceiling; and since American friends of mine, who have a lovely modern home, have always done their own wall painting.

I told the man I wanted to paint kitchen, bathroom, hall and verandah. He said condescendingly I should take a big tin which would probably be enough. "Let's see how you get on, you can always come back for a small tin." He said I also needed colouring and turpentine to mix into the paint and, of course, a ten-centimetre brush. I didn't need the best brush, which was prohibitively expensive; a second-rate one would do. He'd advise yellow colouring, but if I insisted I could also take blue; he was out of yellow anyway. "Can you read Hebrew?" again condescendingly, pointing to the instructions on the big tin. I could. And, he added with a grin, I'd better take lots of turpentine. Later I found out why.

Of course, the charwoman wanted to do the painting job, but since she's getting on in years and perpetually complains of dizziness while standing on firm ground, I wouldn't let her climb the ladder and waited till she'd gone home.

I've always complained that my kitchen is so tiny it isn't fair I should pay tax and rent for it as though it were an ordinary room. But for painting purposes it was three-dimensional and enormous.

Garbed in discarded clothes and not looking half as dainty as the lady in the ad, I climbed the ladder with a big can of pale blue mess and began applying it to the ceiling. After the first square yard my arm began to ache like hell and I began blinking for the cursed stuff kept affecting my eyes. Every time the phone rang I eagerly jumped down from the big ladder and, dripping paintbrush in hand, chased to the phone to tell all callers with pride that I was painting the house.

The first coat took exactly an hour (which seemed awfully long) and while the adv said the paint "dries within half an hour," the instructions said, "do the second coat 12 hours later." That would have meant starting again after midnight, getting messy once again or staying messy, and going out for a meal or starving. So I decided to apply the second coat immediately and be done with it.

It all worked perfectly. I forgot a lunch engagement, and as I was almost through with the chore, a friend came to park his little boy for an hour. They were surprised to find me "gone all blue."

I used up almost all the paint that was meant also to turn bathroom, hall and balcony pale blue. But the kitchen walls and ceiling and window frame came out beautifully. The tile floor, the kettle, the electric plate, the pots, the sink, the stove, the window panes, were as blue as I was, and cleaning them up took longer than the painting job.

"Next time, hire a man to do it," said the wise friend who brought the brat. I tried to explain that hiring a man would not be half the fun and would make it prohibitively expensive. "If well-to-do Americans do it themselves, I can too," I said. But the well-to-do Americans have a vacuum cleaner which is fitted with a gadget that sprays paint...

Later, a woman told me she had her place painted "plastically," and it cost so and so much per square metre. That was considerably less than I had invested in the enterprise, not counting time, extra turpentine, and masses of other cleaning materials...

Salon Shows Present Autumn Silhouette

By Ruth Fleishman

STEFAN Braun, who is a furrier of inspired originality, exhibited at a private showing last week twenty-six models, of luxurious skins exquisitely styled. His coats follow the the latest mode and are either straight or boxy, or have a moderate cloche. Sleeves are wide and cuffed, collars are small, some larger with straight coats.

In ivory mouton fur, he creates a short jacket of straight cut with pockets edged in red leather. A tunic of brown broadtail had a mink-trimmed scarf, while a black broadtail coat had a white ermine tie.

Stefan Braun's grey broadtail tunic—slim and straight, with slits at the side.

Superior and unusual craftsmanship always distinguishes Stefan Braun's creations. His brown nutria coat brought this to the fore. It was worked in vertical stripes, like mink. The same skill was seen in the brown beaver coat, which was made up with lighter shaded skins from the hip downwards.

Mink stoles in grey and white concluded this show of rare beauty, destined for the few.

RAINY WEATHER

RAINCOATS are smart this year and the collection shown by Matzkin at the Dan Hotel in Tel Aviv on Tuesday were the smartest looking I have ever seen.

The materials used were waterproofed cotton, poplin, balloon silk, and all kinds of silk, grosgrain, velveteen and Aqua Peri. Aqua Peri, Mr. Matzkin explains, is a material originating from Switzerland. It is a two-ply poplin dyed in the fibre so that it is absolutely colour-fast and fully weather-proofed.

All colours of the rainbow were used, with preference given to red, various shades of yellow, cognac, green, elephant grey and black. Collars were either big and flat, even sailor collars, some were trimmed with matching velveteen, or they were small, down to a Chinese style. Sleeves were mostly raglan, and held together at the wrist with a band. Wide and belted models vied with the straight, tubular and restrained styles. Many were double-breasted. There was a most extravagant white dotted red silk coat, full cloche and belted, with a charming little cap and umbrella of the same material. A yellow boxy raincoat with gold buttons and double seams, belted at the back only, with a matching cap, is just one of the many models that will make a delightful impression on any rainy road. A straight-cut black velveteen which the manufacturers assure us will not wrinkle and is of course rain-proof, should be a hit for rainy concert evenings. Triangular scarves of the same material as the coat, tied simply under the chin, are novel.

Introducing the show, Mr. Shlomo Matzkin said that during 1955 his firm has exported raincoats valued at $180,000 and they hoped to bring this figure up to $300,000 for 1956. The main customers are in Switzerland, Finland, Norway, France and England.

For evening wear, Mrs. Schleifer's richly gathered black velveteen Princess line in front, and a wide bateau decollete. A short jacket-bolero with white ermine collar went with this outfit.

LILY Schleifer's winter collection revealed to the press recently gave ample evidence of the perfect cut and fit that distinguishes this Salon.

The colours she favours are dark grey, pepper and salt, black and café au lait with lots of milk in it. Fabrics used are flannel, tweed, and velveteen.

A "separates" outfit—skirt and blouse of dark grey flannel — had a dashing scarf embroidered with yellow dots. The cloche skirt was topped with a high-necked blouse trimmed at the side with grey leather buttons. The tight kimono sleeves were three-quarter length.

Dresses are short again, 38 cms. from the floor, and Mrs. Schleifer makes wide use of the Princess line for the front part of any dress. This breaks the harsh look of the long tight line.

A very smart tight "Y" line Princess frock was buttoned down the back. The very tight sleeves gave way to little pleats at the wrist — something novel this season.

For afternoons, Mrs. Schleifer offers impeccably-tailored costumes. In black, the severeness is softened by strips of black duchesse satin at the back in a "V" form, ending up in a bow above the waistline. Her tight "concert" frock of black velveteen with the wide sweetheart neckline had small set-in sleeves cuffed with grey fox, erecting the new "lantern sleeve."

ELEGANCE, without being extravagant, was the distinguishing tone of the winter models of Salon Budapest, managed by Mme. Prinz-Mayer. Presented to a packed audience last Sunday, the collection included morning, round-the-clock and late-hour frocks.

Particularly chic was the white-black-yellow tweed costume with mock pockets and the buttoned through skirt. Also, the tobacco brown cassock of thick coat material which had this buttoned-through effect.

Sleeves of the costumes and frocks were mostly set in and tight, some had the new Fath line, widening at the wrist.

Simple and smart was a mustard-coloured jersey dress with a bateau neckline buttoned down the back. The buttons were partly covered by a double pleat from the waistline. It was worn with a brown melusine Russian toque that made for a lovely combination.

A tight blue-grey dress, buttoned down the front, had a scarf trimmed with brown mink falling dramatically down the back. A black cocktail costume was double breasted and had black duchesse satin insets in front.

Mme. Prinz-Mayer presents a cocktail frock in black. Trim and tight, with a bateau neckline, it is buttoned down the side and trimmed with a big bow at the hips. A light blue cap and long gloves completed the outfit.

The fashionable tunic was presented in dark grey-pink and for evenings, embroidered brocade and duchesse satin at the back in a "V" form, ending up in a bow above the waistline. Her tight "concert" frock of black velveteen with the wide sweetheart neckline had small set-in sleeves cuffed with grey fox, erecting the new "lantern sleeve."

Stefan Braun's furs, Bany's shoes, Lafayette's jewellery, Ayal's gloves, hats by Bray, make-up by Salon Miriam, all added glamour to this show.

A dress donated by Salon Budapest was raffled in aid of the Arms For Defence Fund.

Men Spend More

From Our Own Correspondent

PARIS.— The national Institute of Statistics has discovered, after inquiries lasting eight months, the somewhat surprising fact that Frenchmen spend more than Frenchwomen on their clothes. The inquiry related to the year 1953, but is said to be still valid.

According to the figures, in a household of three persons, spending a total of 75,000 francs (about £1,400) a year on clothing, the man spends 27,000 francs and the woman only 20,500 francs. In 1953, Frenchmen bought 1,650,000 overcoats, seven million suits, and 10 million skirts of trousers.

In the same period, women bought only 320,000 fur coats. On the other hand, women seem to spend much more than men on night clothes; in one year they bought six million pairs of pyjamas and night-dresses as against three million bought by men.

Olde-Tyme Cookery

By Molly Lyons Bar-David

A FAN of this column, now abroad, sent me a batch of "olde-tyme" cookery magazines dated early in the century, which he picked up in a second-hand store. The proof was in the pudding in those days, without colour photography and advertised frozen foods to sell a dish. Doilies were all the rage. And meals were meals that took hours to prepare and also to consume. The waistline was, apparently, not as important as what went into it, and the belief of all women was that the way to a man's heart was through his stomach.

Among the recipes as old-fashioned as the Model-T, I found many, however, that deserve revival, and here are but a few of them:

Mackerel Pie

In Israel of 1955 I suggest you use frozen fish fillet.

Frozen mackerel, smoked herring, are favourite fish for use in this pie (eight servings). A deep baking dish is lined with a plain, light pastry, and filled with the fish (skin and large bones removed) and cut into two-inch pieces. About two pounds should be enough for a good-sized pie. Mixed with the fish or inserted between layers of the same are a cup of sliced carrots, one-half cup of sliced onions, and a generous sprinkling of parsley. A pint of fish stock is poured over the whole, or sifted canned tomato may be used with advantage, a top crust is put on with slits in the centre, and the whole baked for about three-quarters of an hour.

A good bread stuffing may be used to line the dish instead of pastry, and the pie covered with a layer of the same.

American Cheese Salad

½ pound American processed cheese, ½ tbsp. minced onion, ¼ cup minced parsley, 2 cups cooked peas (1 can), ½ cup diced celery stalk, Mayonnaise.

Grate the cheese and mix lightly with fork with all other ingredients.

Crumb Cookies

1½ cups flour, 1 tsp. soda, ¼ tsp. salt, ¼ tsp. nutmeg, ½ tsp. cinnamon, ½ cup fat, 1 cup sugar, 1 egg, 1 tsp. vanilla, 1¼ cups dry bread crumbs, ½ cup boiling water, ¾ cup chopped nuts, 1 cup raisins.

Sift together the flour, soda, salt, nutmeg and cinnamon. Cream the fat and add sugar; cream together thoroughly. Add egg and flavouring and beat well; then add the bread crumbs and the boiling water alternately with the flour mixture. Stir in the nut meats and raisins last. Drop from tablespoons onto a greased baking pan and bake.

Apple Corn Bread

I made this recipe with guavas instead of apples and it was very good, too. Just add 1 tsp. lemon juice if you use this fruit instead of apples.

3 tart apples, 1 cup cornmeal, 1 cup flour, 3 tsps. baking powder, ¾ tsp. salt, ¼ cup sugar, 1 egg, 1 cup milk, 2 tbsps. melted fat.

Quarter the apples, remove the cores and pare. Cut in thin slices. Sift together the cornmeal, flour, baking powder, salt and sugar. Beat the egg and add it to the milk. Stir the liquid ingredients into the dry ingredients, add melted fat and pour into a well-greased pan. Place the apples on top of the corn bread so that the slices overlap slightly and the rows of apples are parallel. Bake.

Pink Potato Puffs

3 cups mashed potato, Few grains cayenne, ¾ tsp. paprika, ½ cup tomato juice, 1 tsp. baking powder, 2 egg whites.

Cook potatoes with approximately the amount of salt required to season them, until they are completely tender. Drain potatoes, shake the pan over a hot burner to dry the potatoes slightly, then mash them thoroughly. Do not add any milk. Measure the potatoes, add seasoning and tomato juice, beat thoroughly, add more salt if needed, and mix well. Add the baking powder and beat thoroughly; then fold in the egg whites, beaten stiff but not dry and lightly seasoned with salt. This mixture may stand an hour, if necessary, before browning. Drop by spoonfuls into a hot, lightly buttered skillet. Add a very small amount of butter when necessary but do not let it scorch. When browned on one side, turn the potato puffs with a broad spatula and let them brown quickly on the other side. Serve immediately.

Banana Oatmeal Cookies

1½ cups flour, ½ tsp. soda, 1 tsp. salt, 1 tsp. cinnamon, ¼ tsp. nutmeg, ½-¾ cups fat, 1 cup sugar, 1 egg, 1 cup mashed ripe bananas, 1¾ cups rolled oats, ½ cup raisins.

Sift together the flour, soda, salt, cinnamon and nutmeg. Cream the fat and add the sugar, beating until the mixture is light. Add egg and blend well. Add bananas, rolled oats and raisins. With this mixture combine the flour mixture and drop from a teaspoon on baking tins, one-and-a-half inches apart. Bake and remove at once from the tins.

Onions de Luxe

6 large onions, 4 ounces boiled mushrooms, 2 tbsps. butter, 2 tbsps. flour, 1 cup milk, ½ tsp. salt, ¼ tsp. pepper, ¾ cup soft bread crumbs, ¼ cup buttered bread crumbs.

Peel the onions, cook for half-an-hour in salted water and drain. Remove and reserve the centres so that a case is formed by the onion. Drain mushrooms, chop and dry lightly in melted butter, stirring often. Place over hot water, add the flour and mix well. Add three-fourths of the milk and one-fourth cup of the liquid from the mushrooms; cook and stir until mixture thickens. Season with salt and pepper and add the parts removed from the centres of the onions, chopped, and the soft crumbs. Place the mixture in the onion cases and set them in a buttered baking dish. Sprinkle tops of onions with buttered crumbs. Surround with remaining milk. Cover and bake for half-an-hour, removing the cover for the last 15 minutes to brown lightly.

Buyers' Guide

Fashions Whim Housekeeping News

Suprises

It's a week of them at the Household Departments of the HEFZI BAH *Stores in Tel Aviv and Haifa. Dessert bowls, tea and wine glasses, mocca cups, plates, coffee sets, cutlery — all at prices that will make you want to fill in the gaps in your kitchen cupboards. And with every purchase of over IL5, at Hefzi Bah's Household Department, you'll get 6 wine glasses free.*

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Exciting

More than that—locally made knitwear tops all this year and ASCO *Ltd., at 94 Allenby Road, Tel Aviv, carries the best of all firms. But special at Asco are the exciting creations that come from* ALED, *the country's leading makers of knitwear. All the export models are available, with definitely a new look about them.*

★

Winners

For the second year running ANETTA'S *Beauty Salon (18 Rehov Maps cor. Ben Yehuda) has taken first prize as Tel Aviv's nicest shop. Small wonder — it's gay, colourful, geared to serve and dedicated to turning out winning hairdo's. So now it's your time too for a winner. Start with the latest of permanents—phone Anetta at 28245 for an appointment.*

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Popular

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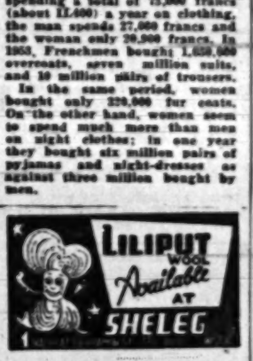

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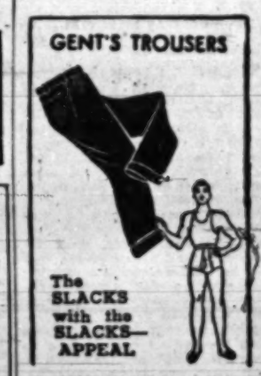

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A lecture on the subject
THE ROAD TO COMPLETE HEALTH
will be given by Michael Goren on Tuesday, November 15, 1955, at Z.O.A. House, at 8 p.m.
Tickets, covering expenses, are available at the office of "Dror" Advertising, 119 Allenby Road, Tel Aviv, and at the box office on the evening of the lecture.

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POET'S WARNING VOICE

By DOV VARDI

IGAROT EL BA'AYATO MANYA (Letters to His Wife, Manya). By H.N. Bialik. Translated by Y.L. Baruch. Prepared for the press by I.D. Berkowitz. — Mosad Bialik-Dvir. 362 pp.

Our own Bialik's intimate correspondence with his life-long companion, Manya—what on the face of it could be more exciting! But since we have once again perused of late the four-volume edition of the poet's letters to friends and writers of his day, we are wary. No. The epistolary Bialik is not the poet. There is nothing less romantic and more frankly uxorious than what Bialik penned off to his wife. Unfortunately, we have none of the early letters.

Here he is full of practical advice on the care of the household and herself in his absence, —"don't go visiting, it will tire you out; let them visit you" — and particularly on the problems of domestic finances. It all reminds us that our national poet was never unburdened of the humdrum of the business of parnosse and like Sholem Aleichem, he had to sell his soul to impresarios and take up editorial jobs that were not directly in line with his creation.

Yet there would be no justifiable reason for the publication of such a beautiful edition of letters — the original Yiddish along with a simple, unadorned rendering in Hebrew — had the writing not cast some additional light upon the poet or the period. Most of the letters were written when Bialik went abroad to congresses and conventions, or on lecture trips. Of some interest is his first trip to Eretz-Israel in 1909. A large number of items are taken from a line or two appended to picture postcards. They offer little. Yet what we do find are some striking glimpses of men and events.

Praise of Labour Zionism

The portrait of Polish Jewry in the early 20's senses the dread and horror of what was to come: "All the cities are like a vale of darkness. There is no livelihood. Everything is ruined." The 17th Zionist Congress at Basle at which Bialik wrote his enigmatic "Once more I've seen you all incompetent" (a poem which, he insists in two letters, was not aimed at the Revisionists) left him disgusted with Jabotinsky's behaviour and inspired these lines:

> The Labour bloc in the Congress has proved itself as the best, the most serious, the most responsible, and the most honest section. Their leaders are the most practical and capable. They are perhaps the only ones who see things as they are, because Zionism for them is their very life.

This should be remembered by those who doubt Bialik's essentially progressive stand towards the political problems of Zionism.

And how much prophecy do we find in his great admiration for Nordau, written at the 8th Zionist Congress at The Hague, in 1907:

> Suddenly a commotion. Nordau! And Nordau, his fine head all silver, his eyes beautiful and wise, appeared on the stage. Immediately, his golden tongue began to speak, to pour forth its pearls. No, they weren't pearls, but catapults shooting arrows, fire and brimstone. What a tongue! He put all Europe to shambles. As long as — so spoke his prophetic voice — you, the Gentiles, will not give the Jews the justice they deserve, you will never have peace in this world, and all your Peace Conventions will be nothing but comedies!

How ominous and true! The Hague, 1907 — Geneva, 1955?

HOKUSAI: THE ARTIST CONTEMPLATES HIS WORK
From a reproduction in the new Phaidon Press edition, reviewed on this page.

A JAPANESE MASTER

By AL ALTMAN

HOKUSAI. By J. Hillier. — Phaidon Press, London. 134 pp. 42s.

The Japanese do many things in a way that runs directly counter to European ideas of what is natural and proper, wrote an English student of things Japanese at the end of the last century. His examples included footnotes printed at the top of the book page and drying oneself after the bath with a damp towel. But he might equally have mentioned the native woodblock prints that Japanese connoisseurs at first considered unworthy of attention, very probably because they catered for the interests of the money-making townsmen. The West for nearly a hundred years has placed these prints in a niche reserved for art of a high order of accomplishment.

So great was the shock of these "brocade pictures" that Edmond de Goncourt, in a moment of burning enthusiasm, declared that the Japanese woodblock print actuated the revolution in French art. At about the same time, large quantities of excellent prints were being exported from Japan at absurdly cheap prices.

Mr. Hillier's book is about one of the giants of the Japanese woodblock print, Hokusai, the nonagenarian whose life spanned the second half of the 18th and the first half of the 19th centuries. This superbly printed volume of paintings, drawings and woodcuts has 120 illustrations and 18 plates in full colour.

Refreshingly free of the jargon of the art critic and the extremes of adulation and deprecation which obscure the reader's vision rather than refine it, Mr. Hillier maintains a happy balance between the standards of aesthetic judgment of the East with their emphasis on calligraphy, the "master art," and on "loftiness of conception" and the quite different ones of the West. The author writes with restraint and good humour as he analyses chronologically the vast and varied output of the artist, placing him, as if into one of his own landscapes, in the bustling world of the merchants and artisans in the social scheme of the Tokugawa Shogunate on the eve of its disappearance.

Worthy of special mention in a book as full as a pomegranate with passages that deepen our understanding and appreciation of Hokusai are the appendix which lists over 200 books illustrated by him, a bibliography and a brief glossary of relevant Japanese words. In short, this volume fully justifies the publisher's contention that it is the first comprehensive and fully illustrated book on the artist published in English.

More's the pity that British books are not easily purchased in Israel, particularly when they are as worth the money as this one is.

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Selected Fiction

THAT UNCERTAIN FEELING. By K. Amis. — Gollancz, London. 256 pp., 12/6.

"Lucky Jim," young Mr. Amis' first novel of two years ago, was an immense success, running through 12 printings in no time. It was riproaring fun of a somewhat sour and pessimistic kind, and the combination of hilarity and disappointment was original. Probably it was also characteristic of English high-brow youth in the post-war epoch, though I should be sorry to believe this.

However that may be, the somewhat anarchic approach to life of "Lucky Jim" is repeated here, with rather adolescent farce strewn in, and the highly moral and happy ending is achieved in a most happy-go-lucky way — behind the scenes, between two chapters. We can only guess how it came about.

The story is of a Welsh assistant librarian in circumstances decidedly less comfortable than those of his Israel opposite number would be. He has a charming wife and two little children and lives in unrelieved squalor. Yet when the local grandee's attractive wife seduces him on the understanding that the post of assistant librarian will be his, he rebels against this "package deal," even though he has enjoyed the episode, leaves the town for his home village and is reconciled with his wife.

This is a typical second novel — disappointing and yet giving hope.

DEAD, SHE WAS BEAUTIFUL. By W. Masterson—Dodd, Mead. New York. 215 pp. $2.75.

The author's name is a pseudonym, probably for Ellery Queen, also a pseudonym for a team of thriller writers. The book is a classical mathematical who-dun-it, without a trace of life in the puppets working out their carefully constructed murderous activities. For fans of the genre, a good specimen.

Echoing some readers who have written letters to the *Post* and to her privately, your reviewer is moved to wonder why first hard-cover editions of such stuff should reach Israel bookshops immediately on publication, while we are still, in November, waiting for good books from the spring list, and even some from autumn, 1954.

THE SUN BATHER'S DIARY. By E. S. Gardner. — Morrow, New York. 256 pp., $2.95.

This latest Gardner is very good in its way, quite like the best of his mid-career cases, with the courtroom scene constituting the fireworks, zenith and conclusion in one.

The story involves a complicated bank robbery, an attractive girl deprived of the trailer she was living in and all her worldly goods including her clothes — while she was sunbathing. Again one is amazed at the technicalities of an American trial, especially the latitude allowed both attorneys.

Recommended — but fans can wait for the cheap edition which is sure to come along soon.

PAULA ARNOLD

Stamp of the Week

The yellow cross on an azure field floats gaily wherever the flags of the nations are raised. Sweden is to the fore in sports, social welfare, science and the art of living at peace with her neighbours and powerful countries further afield.

This stamp commemorates an important date in Swedish history, June 6, 1809, when the country's constitution was drawn up and the basis of her present-day prosperity was laid.

In these days of fast-moving, atom-powered politics it is interesting to look back and recall that the founder of the present Swedish dynasty was one of Napoleon's brilliant leaders, Marshal Jean Bernadotte, Prince of Ponte Corvo. The reason was that the Swedish heir to the throne died childless and Parliament decided to look to the dynamic men around Napoleon for a new monarch.

The flag stamp which inspired this dip into history is perforated 12½ and 1 out of five sets is in [illegible]. I.A.A.

Life and Letter

Gift of Copyright

Prof. B. Dinur, former Minister of Education and Culture, has handed over to the Fund for Authors and Scientists the copyright of his new book "Arakhim Udrakhim" (Values and Ways). The book is to be published shortly by Am Oved.

Giant Atlas of the Universe

The first section of the Giant Atlas of the Universe, farthest-reaching map ever attempted, is being published on the basis of the Palomar Observatory's (California) findings after almost seven years of work. The Atlas will comprise 1,758 photomaps revealing many new stars and galaxies. The Society reports that nearly 100 copies of the Atlas have been ordered. The price per copy is $2,000, which covers only printing costs.

English Friends of University

The record amount of £164,875 was collected by the Friends of the Hebrew University in Britain in 18 months, Prof. Norman Bentwich, the Chairman, reported at the annual meeting. In addition, 15 annual fellowships have been established in British universities, apart from those provided by the British Council.

The meeting was preceded by a lecture given by Professor Gilbert Murray on "The Influence of Universities in Spreading Civilisation." It was the first "Herbert Samuel" lecture, established by the Friends in honour of Lord Samuel, who presided.

LONDON LETTER By OLIVIA MANNING

An Imaginary Miracle

The beautiful summer, the finest in the lives of most of us, is drawing to its close. Soon we shall have to close the windows and light the fires, and it will be winter—that great season for all the indoor entertainments of reading, party giving and theatre and cinema going. A great many new plays have given their first nights and many of them no doubt will still be running when the spring returns again.

One of the most original has just been staged at the Garrick Theatre. It is a translation from the French of that brilliant novelist-playwright Marcel Aymé, probably the chief of French fantasists today. "The Count of Clocmabard" tells of a French aristocrat, so impoverished that he keeps his wife, son and old mother-in-law working like slaves on knitting machines in order to keep open the great, historical château which has been the scene of his family's past greatness.

The count is not only a slave-driver but a brute. He kills cats for the pot and dogs for fun. It is after he has hanged the pet dog of a visiting priest that he is given a vision of St. Francis of Assisi, lover of all creatures great and small, who exhorts him to change his way of life. The count, thrown into a daze by the visitation, is further impressed by the fact that the priest's dog is, so it seems, restored to life.

This miracle does indeed induce him to change his way of life. If he had been a trial formerly, he is much more of a trial now. He rejects the offer of marriage made to his son by a wealthy barrister and insists that the son marry a good-natured prostitute with whom he is in love. He also intends to sell the château, pay his debts, give the rest of the money to the poor and then take his whole family in a caravan to beg bread through the village streets.

It is at this point that he comes upon the body of the dog he had strangled in his unregenerate days. There had been no miracle. It was simply that the dog he killed was not, after all, the priest's dog. Now, when it seems that his faith must die, he realizes that a miracle is not necessary. He can love his fellow-men and his brother and sister creatures without it. "Blessed is he that has not seen, and yet has believed."

While his family argues with him, they are all vouchsafed a vision of St. Francis himself harnessing the horse to the caravan and giving it his blessing, and so all the erstwhile unbelievers set out to carry their faith abroad and beg their way.

The play, written with all Aymé's ironical wit and shrewdness, has great dramatic force and conviction. If the production is a little heavier than the French one was likely to be, it is always entertaining, and Clive Brook as the count and Mai Zetterling as the prostitute share the honours between them.

The End of Homo Sapiens

One of the most remarkable novels to appear since the war was William Golding's "The Lord of the Flies," the story of a crowd of boys, wrecked on a deserted, tropical island, attempting a form of government which is destroyed by the primitive spirit among them. This brilliant book, in which one could smell the very scents of the island and live through the terrors described, has now been followed by a second novel, "The Inheritors" (Faber, 12/6d.) which is in its way equally remarkable. Dealing with Neanderthal ape-men with names like Mal, Nil and Lok, it is less immediately appealing to the average reader.

It is a measure of the writer's power that he is able to involve readers in the destiny of these sub-human creatures as surely as he involved us in the story of the wrecked boys. Neanderthal sub-man is about to go down before the arrival of *homo sapiens* with his bows and arrows, sails, arts, rituals and all the beginnings of civilisation. The half-human, half-animal creatures, who think in pictures, gape in wonder at the newcomers with their ability to speak in sentences and think out projects.

The tragedy of the dying species is brilliantly dealt with. At the end of the book, all are dead except a red-haired Neanderthal infant which the humans bear away with them as they set out on their long journey towards nylon, the atom bomb and books as significant as this one.

Sociology of Play

MISHAKEI ADAM. (The Games of Man). By Karl Groos. Transl. and adapted by M. Berachyahu. Mass, Jerusalem. 224 pp.

The importance of play in education, first discovered by Plato and rediscovered by Froebel, became a vital issue for the founders of modern child psychology. One of them was Professor Karl Groos who died in Tübingen nine years ago and is the author of a classic on the appreciation of games. Though first published as far back as 1899, this book has not lost much of its fundamental importance, and its free and very readable translation by Dr. Berachyahu will be welcomed by Israel students of education and child psychology.

Many theories have been put forward to summarize the characteristics of play, but none of them is completely satisfactory. They appear only to account for partial aspects and are rather complementary to one another. This was already noted by Groos when he incorporated in this standard work Spencer's 'Surplus Energy Theory' and the hypotheses of Lazarus and others. His prolonged study of the games of animals and savages led him to recognize in them a form of activity that would be useful in later life. In his main theory—developed in detail and in accordance with various categories of play functions — he regards play as a means of developing and perfecting the instincts, preparing them for the adult stage of the individual.

The kitten plays with the paper wisp or feather, and so exercises the hunting instinct in advance of the time when it will have to hunt for food. The same applies to the game of the young child. When he plays "Daddy" and "Mummy," he unconsciously prepares himself for vital roles he will have to assume in later life. Thus, the child's play is a preparatory activity, allowing for slow maturing, but as a foundation for all later growth this spontaneous playful urge and the time our youngsters spend playing are probably more important than the frequently over-valued acquisition of a great number of capacities.

Groos develops his theory in great detail. Apart from his physiological considerations which take up a large part of the book, we appreciate especially his pedagogical viewpoint which, after 56 years has lost none of its freshness. For he not only appraises the motor-sensory aspects of play, but truly understands its mental and psychological aspects, which may deeply influence the moral character of the individual, for all play represents the free, joyful and unintentional self-education of man.

E. BLUMENTHAL

Correction. In an article by Professor Guido Tedeschi which appeared on September 16 in a somewhat condensed form and under a headline differing from that in the manuscript, the author was erroneously given the title of Dean of the Law Faculty. The error is regretted. — Ed.

Readers' Letters

BOOKS AND THE TREASURY

The Scientist

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — I think it is hardly the province of the Ministry of Finance to tell us whether making technical and scientific literature more expensive will raise or lower the demand for such literature. Technicians and scientists on their ridiculously small salaries already have the greatest difficulty in finding the funds to purchase such literature, and making it dearer will do the State of Israel more damage than the little money which this retrograde measure will add to the coffers of the Treasury.

I believe our Government appreciates the importance of its scientific and technical manpower in developing our country. Its leaders have said so in speeches. Let them show this belief in action, by adjusting academic workers' salaries and providing them with scientific literature at a price they can afford.

Yours, etc.,
INDIGNANT SCIENTIFIC WORKER
(Name and address supplied)
Ra'anana, October 19.

Sorry, no books for scientists!

The Trade

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — In your issues of October 18 and 19 you published statements of the Ministry of Finance claiming, *inter alia*, that . . . "Government has decided to raise the exchange rate because some books bought at the low rate were being smuggled out of the country and sold for foreign currency . . ."

In view of these serious allegations against book importers as a whole, we would like to ask the Ministry of Finance publicly the following questions:

1) Who are the offenders who have been charged with unlawfully smuggling out of Israel books imported from the U.S.?
2) What action, if any, has been taken by the competent authorities to bring such cases before the law courts, and to exclude from the trade any importers found guilty of unlawful re-export?
3) Why does the Ministry of Finance cast suspicion on the book trade as a whole instead of naming the offenders, if any, thus damaging the reputation of honest importers?
4) Why should the book-buying public be penalized by having to pay 50 per cent more because of alleged contraventions of the law which have never been made public?

As long as these questions are not satisfactorily answered, our association cannot view these allegations other than as a manoeuvre to cover the lack of real arguments by creating a favourable public opinion through unfounded accusations against all book importers.

Yours, etc.,
FOREIGN BOOK TRADE ASSOCIATION
Tel Aviv, October 23.

The Mariner

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — It is with the greatest concern that we read about the Government's intention to raise the price of English books and magazines by about a third. This move — succumbing to the force of a very small but powerful pressure group, the Hebrew publishers—affects us all vitally.

Officers of the Israel Merchant Navy, navigators, engineers, electricians, radio officers, pursers — all depend to a very great extent upon technical publications books and magazines. These books are already very expensive, and an officer has to spend in a single year about $80, at present equivalent to IL104. At the proposed new rate, this would amount to IL144. As a Merchant Navy officer in the higher pay brackets makes about IL300-300 a month, and these publications are a must for them — how they can pay the higher price we cannot figure out.

To go without these books and journals would mean a lowering of technical standards, a matter of the greatest importance for our young merchant fleet and the State. Surely the argument of our Hebrew publishers is not valid, as so far very few technical books are available in Hebrew. We believe that all other professional, technical and academic persons in this country, forming a large and important section of the population, are in the same position.

As for fiction, we don't believe that the sale of English language books will affect the market for Hebrew books. Those of us who are in the habit of reading English will continue to do so, and the rise in prices for such books will not increase the sale of Hebrew books. I, for one, don't see why I should be compelled to read mediocre translations when the original is available to me. And those originals in Hebrew which I have always bought I will continue to buy in any case.

We appeal to all those affected by the contemplated rise in the price of English books to join in our campaign.

Yours, etc.,
GAD BEN-ARI
Secretary, Officers Section, Israel Seamen's Union
Haifa, October 21.

Similar letters have been received from Mr. E. Aviram, Jerusalem, Mr. Sinai Leichter, Jerusalem and Dr. L. Wechsler, Tel Aviv. — Ed.

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PARCEL SERVICE EGGED (E.S.D.)

Marginal Column

By GEORGE LEONOF

THE British decision to support the admission of 18 new members to the United Nations is the first break in the deadlock which has hamstrung the composition of the world organization for five years. During this period the application of 22 nations remained pending, contributing an aggrevative side-show to the cold war and much logical ammunition for attacks against Big Power unanimity rule in the Security Council. In reprisal to the West's refusal to endorse the membership of Albania, Bulgaria, Hungary, Outer Mongolia and Rumania, the Soviet Union continued to vote the admission of the 17 other nations as a matter of principle, although it did not, in fact, object to most of them and perhaps even stood to gain through the admission of some who are likely to reinforce the "neutralist" camp. The Soviets insisted on a "package" deal which would admit all the applicants.

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WHILE on the one hand only a demagogue could view with delight the prospect of arguing that Jordan is more eligible than, say, Hungary, or Outer Mongolia less so than Libya, the West's position in opposing the East European nations was becoming increasingly untenable from another standpoint. As the years passed with the number of Soviet proteges remaining stable, applications from outside the Soviet bloc continued to grow until they outnumbered them more than three to one. Moreover, they included such nations as Austria, Italy, Japan, Portugal and Spain, which some or all of the Western Big Three would particularly like to see represented at the United Nations. And with each year the rank-and-file membership was becoming increasingly "fed up" with Big Power intransigence as it affected U.N. membership. The only alternative to the unpalatable "package" deal was to force a showdown on the question of the Charter, and it is becoming rather obvious that none of the Security Council's five permanent members are anxious to let the other nations get their teeth into the veto issue at this time. Nevertheless, the new British attitude, which is reported to have American support and which was known to be backed by the French, represents a compromise. Only 18 of the 22 applicants are to be wrapped up in the package. The four still excluded are the split states of Korea and Vietnam — which is perhaps the wisest solution not only because their admission would contribute to the permanence of the division but also because it would create a dangerous precedent in case the question of German membership should come up before that country's reunification.

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AS it is, the Western Powers, at first glance at least, cannot be accused of seeking advantage through the compromise. The 18 nations involved are Albania, Austria, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Ceylon, Finland, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Laos, Libya, Nepal, Outer Mongolia, Portugal, Rumania and Spain. The Asian-African group seems to stand to gain most through the addition of Cambodia, Ceylon, Jordan, Laos, Libya, Nepal and, most likely, Japan. It promises to create a bloc of 24 countries — the biggest in the U.N. — which, though bound only loosely by ties of geography, race and policy, would nevertheless probably stick tightly together on colonial issues, in which they are supported by some Latin American and Scandinavian states. Austria, with neutrality a part of her constitution, and Ireland must be regarded as independents, which also applies to Finland, whose geographic and economic proximity to the Soviet Union strongly affects her political thinking. This confines the Western "acquisition" to Italy, Portugal and Spain — though recent reports seem to indicate that the latter is finding the "Geneva spirit" a rather heady beverage.

●

NEVERTHELESS, such a compromise solution to the membership issue which has bedevilled the United Nations for so long and has aroused much unnecessary resentment would appear to be acceptable to the vast majority of the 60 nations in what was in danger of becoming an "exclusive club." On the other hand, the solution will no doubt tend to raise more acutely the question of Chinese representation, on which American and British opinion is now quite openly split.

Jerusalem, November 3.

GLOBUS LEADS THE WAY
GLOBUS

EGYPTIANS DRIVEN BACK FROM NITZANA

New Cabinet Sworn In After Vote of Confidence

Jerusalem Post Knesset Reporter

The Knesset last night expressed its confidence in the five-party coalition Government presented by Mr. David Ben-Gurion. The vote was 73 in favour and 32 against, with three abstentions. Supporting the Government were the five parties who will form it — Mapai, Hapoel Hamizrahi-Mizrahi, Ahdut Ha'avoda, Mapam and the Progressives — and the three Mapai-affiliated Arab parties. Opposed were Herut, the General Zionists, the Communists, and Agudat Israel. Poalei Agudat Israel abstained.

The vote was taken at 9 p.m., after a half-hour address by Mr. Ben-Gurion in reply to the debate. This morning at 9 o'clock, the new Prime Minister is to present the members of his Cabinet to President Ben-Zvi.

Super-human efforts had been made to preserve peace, Mr. Ben-Gurion said. There were distressing reports about preparations in Syria parallel with Egypt and Saudi Arabia, and there was reason to believe that the treaty that they have now signed is an aggressive alliance against Israel. But we, for our part, would do everything to keep the peace.

But keeping peace does not mean suffering invaders. The invader would be met — if he would not leave when asked to do so — with a bullet or a shell. Mr. Ben-Gurion said he could not imagine any State in the world that would tolerate invaders. If such a thing happened again, we would again go out in force.

The Government would vigorously stand up for its rights and would not shrink from using force when force was used to infringe our rights and our land, even if this was done with American or Soviet shells.

Nation United in Crisis

If the storm breaks, we will stand as one, a nation united despite our differences, Mr. Ben-Gurion concluded.

The Prime Minister seemed in much better health and spoke much more vigorously than during his opening speech on Wednesday.

After the vote of confidence, Speaker Yosef Sprinzak gave his blessing to Mr. Ben-Gurion. The outgoing Prime Minister, Mr. Sharett, then thanked the House for the confidence and patience it had extended him during his term of office. If he had offended any of the Members, he asked to be forgiven. Such had not been his intention. He wished the new Prime Minister strength and spirit with which to bear the difficult task imposed on him.

The Speaker then called on the new Ministers to come to the rostrum and take the oath of office, which reads: "I (name), pledge, as a member of the Government, to be faithful to the State of Israel and its laws, and to carry out the decisions of the Knesset." The new Ministers took their seats at the Government table.

The Knesset gallery was packed and the street outside was so crowded with spectators that departing Members and Ministers had to struggle to get away.

The resumption of the debate on the new Government, which began on Wednesday, lasted yesterday from 10.15 a.m. to 8.20 p.m., with a two-hour afternoon break.

Mr. Israel Galili (Ahdut Ha'avoda) said that the Nitzana action typified in a way the line of the new Government. Its orientation was neither towards the West nor the East but towards the South — the Negev.

The country had never had a Government whose pioneering backbone was as strong as that of the new one. To be sure, it was made up of diverse components who held different social, economic and religious viewpoints, but this very variety would be a source of strength. The coalition partnership would not deprive any of its members of the right of self-expression.

The arms now being sent to Egypt would cause that country's downfall by sending it into a war against Israel. For Israel to initiate war would be folly, Mr. Galili declared, but this did not compel us to allow Abdul Nasser to choose the time and place in which to attack us.

The new Government would encourage private capital investments but would see to it that such investments would be directed not only towards private profit but also for development, absorption and security.

Mr. Ya'acov Hazan (Mapam) declared that his party had joined the Government because it felt there was a chance that it might institute needed changes in the country's economic and social structure. But it would not hesitate to return to the Opposition if its present high hopes were disappointed. The very fact that the "reactionary bourgeoisie" were not represented in the Government paved the way for real changes, he said.

Mapam was opposed to religious compulsion, but had agreed to the maintenance of the *status quo* on existing religious laws with which it had no sympathy, only because of the gravity of the country's position. Mr. Hazan hoped that his party's sacrifice on this point was sufficiently appreciated.

"We are not afraid of "Communist penetration of the Middle East," Mr. Hazan asserted. It was the privilege of the U.S.S.R. to see to it that the region was not organized as a military base designed against it. The peace and security of the Middle East would be ensured only by a Four-Power Guarantee. But the U.S.S.R. had no right to further its policy by granting arms to an aggressor.

Mapam had joined the Government with a clear announcement that a change in foreign policy was needed in the direction of neutrality. As long as it could cooperate with this Government while fighting for its own view and without offending the principle of collective responsibility, Mapam would maintain the partnership.

Mr. Aryeh Ben-Eliezer (Herut) said that Mr. Ben-Gurion knew beforehand how his dramatic application for talks would be received by Abdul Nasser. The Arabs had been "talking" to us for seven years by means of the *Fedayeen* and infiltrators. Murder was the only language they understood. The question was not whether Abdul Nasser would accept our invitation but whether we would accept the challenge and solve the question of security once and for all.

Were there not minority groups throughout the Middle East — Druse, Kurds, Copts and Maronites — who saw in the State of Israel their sole hope for national uprising, Mr. Ben-Eliezer asked. Yet Israel had no programme where they are concerned. The British, Russians and Americans had plans for the Middle East, but Israel, which is part of the area, had none.

We still had the opportunity of preventing the Egyptian dictator from carrying out his plans. It would not be a preventive war but the ending of a war already in existence.

No Preventive War

Mr. Itzhak Raphael (Hapoel Hamizrahi) said that it was our present danger, the deafness of the world to our cries and warnings and the necessity for a great national effort that in effect constitute the basic draft platform of the new Government.

His party had set aside some of its own interests to share the collective burden, Mr. Raphael said, and he urged Agudat Yisrael and Poalei Agudat Yisrael to do the same.

Mr. Idov Cohen (Progressive) concentrated on the economic position, warning that the country had a "vicious triangle," composed of the automatic cost-of-living allowances, rises in basic wages and the $1—IL1.800 exchange rate. If any side of this structure were damaged the whole of it would fall to pieces.

Not since 1949 had we been faced with such a strong inflationary threat and so little will to defend ourselves against it, Mr. Cohen declared. In another six months, we would be faced with inflation and, aside from internal economic implications, this would have a direct bearing on the political position.

The speaker chastised the General Zionists for assuming an activist line while, at the same time, asking for the abolition of foreign currency controls.

Commenting on the fact that

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 2)

CABINET RECEIVES BATTLE REPORT

Mr. David Ben-Gurion, in his capacity of Minister of Defence, together with the Chief of Staff, Rav-Aluf Moshe Dayan, yesterday reported to a special session of the Cabinet on the situation in the Nitzana Demilitarised Zone.

Syrian, Turkish Patrols Clash Twice on Border

DAMASCUS, Thursday (Reuter). — Armed Syrian and Turkish patrols clashed twice on the Syrian-Turkish border, it was officially announced here today.

Both clashes took place when Turkish patrols penetrated about 600 yards inside Syrian territory, first on Sunday and again on Tuesday, the announcement said.

Each lasted for one hour. No casualties were reported.

The second clash took place while a Turkish committee was meeting to investigate the first incident.

BAYAR IN AMMAN

AMMAN, Thursday (Reuter). — Armed patrols moved through the streets today as President Celal Bayar of Turkey began a six-day visit. It is understood that these were to forestall any possible Communist demonstration.

Mr. Bayar met King Hussein and Premier al Mufti.

British Press Plays Up B.G.'s Offer

By GEORGE LICHTHEIM

Jerusalem Post Correspondent

LONDON, Thursday. — Mr. David Ben-Gurion's statement in the Knesset yesterday received considerable prominence in today's press. "The Times" also reporting full details of the new coalition Government. Editorial comment so far is restricted to the "Daily Telegraph" which approves the offer to the Arab states and expresses the hope that Abdul Nasser will respond less irresponsibly than the Arab League's Secretary has already done.

For the "Manchester Guardian," the peace offer to the Arabs is front page news. The same paper's Washington correspondent today takes up more than two columns with an analysis of America's Middle Eastern policy which is described as "fluid" and as yet not committed in the sense desired by Israel. By contrast, there is a suggestion that Washington is beginning to doubt the wisdom of Britain's rapid withdrawal from the Canal Zone in view of Egypt's recent actions and the growing belief that the political price paid by Cairo for Czech arms is far higher than the public as yet suspects.

Either the Pentagon or the State Department seems to have got wind of a secret agreement under which Egypt has promised Russia that British troops, in the event of war, will not be permitted to reoccupy the Canal Zone — in clear contravention of the Anglo-Egyptian treaty. There is no documentary proof of this suspicion, but official American opinion seems to be veering round to the belief that such an agreement already exists in principle and only needs to be implemented in detail as soon as Britain's evacuation of the Canal Zone is complete.

Since the Anglo-Egyptian treaty was explained to Parliament last year in terms suggesting complete faith in Egyptian sincerity, the disclosure of such an undertaking towards Russia would have a shattering effect here, not least since Sir Anthony Eden went out of his way to associate his personal prestige with the treaty.

Knesset Tribute To 5 Who Fell

Many speakers in yesterday's Knesset debate paid warm tribute to the Army in connection with the action at Nitzana on Wednesday night. Mr. Ben-Gurion said that the heartfelt sympathy of the Government and, he thought, of all the nation, goes to the mothers and fathers of the five fighters who fell in the defence of their homeland last night.

"I have no words to console them for their hard loss. We cannot restore these dear sons, but perhaps it will be of some comfort if they know that the Jewish nation will remember them in pain and in sorrow, but also with pride.

"I regret, too, the fact that 50 Egyptian soldiers were killed, for they were sacrificed not because of their evil intent and will, but because of the aggression of an ambitious dictator who plays with the lives of his countrymen."

The five soldiers who gave their lives in the Nitzana battle are Meir Selikson, 20, of Moshav Canel Ain, Emanuel Sharabi and Mordechai Sasson, both 20, of Kibbutz Nahsholim, Yitzhak Bafsky of Kibbutz Bror-Hayil and Shmuel Ben-Naim of Kibbutz Beit Keshet.

Meir Selikson is the only son of Dov and Ada Selikson. He finished his secondary school education in Tel Aviv as one of his school's outstanding pupils.

Emanuel Sharabi was a member of the Noar Oved, from the Hatikva Quarter in Tel Aviv. He went to Nahsholim as a member of his group for farm training, but left before joining the Army to work as a fitter and turner to support his parents.

Mordechai Sasson, an orphan, was born in Tiberias. Brought up in Kibbutz Shefayim, he worked in the field crop branch of Nahsholim, which he joined as a member of the same group as Sharabi.

Quiet in Nitzana

The U.N. Truce Supervision Organization spokesman in Jerusalem told *The Jerusalem Post* that Observers at Nitzana (El Auja) reported all quiet at 4 p.m. yesterday. Exchanges of artillery were reported as late as 2.30 p.m.

The spokesman denied a Reuter report from Cairo that reinforcements of Observers were being sent to Nitzana. No complaints had been received from either Israel or Egypt by 5 p.m. yesterday, the spokesman said.

Gen. E.L.M. Burns, the U.N. Chief of Staff, is expected to return to Jerusalem from U.N. Headquarters in New York on Sunday. On the way, he will stop at Beirut.

West Holding Urgent Talks On Egypt-Israel Tension

WASHINGTON, Thursday. — Urgent consultations are under way at U.N. Headquarters, in Washington, Cairo and Tel Aviv, following the outbreak of fighting in the Nitzana demilitarized zone, the State Department spokesman told a news conference here today.

The spokesman, Mr. Lincoln White, expressed the Government's concern over the fighting, and said the State Department believed that "the situation is getting worse." Emergency steps are being considered, he said.

Conceivably, the matter will also be explored in Geneva, he stated, and added that U.S. diplomats in Cairo and Israel are conferring with government leaders and are doing "everything they can." American representatives in Egypt and Israel are urging "sobriety." But he made it clear that the Department considers the situation as having deteriorated, although it is still in the realm of "border incidents."

The spokesman said that the U.S. supported the call by Mr. Ben-Gurion, for high level talks between Israel and the Arabs to end border fighting.

One of the issues being considered in the U.N. — where the Western Big Three began a new and urgent round of consultations with Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold — was whether to convene the Security Council.

In London, the Foreign Office told the Israel Ambassador, Mr. Eliahu Elath of its "concern at the latest flare-up of fighting." Mr. Elath said after he emerged from the meeting with Minister of State Anthony Nutting that he had emphasized his country had "no aggressive intentions whatsoever against Egypt... We do not intend to do anything more than defend our own territory and see that no foreign troops occupy it."

Earlier, the Foreign Office spokesman said that it was "extremely regrettable that the Israelis took the matter into their own hands," especially after Major-Gen. E.L.M. Burns had urged both sides to "cease all aggressive acts." *(INA, Reuter)*

Eban Will Present Arms List to U.S.

NEW YORK, Thursday (Reuter). — Israel's Ambassador to the U.S., Mr. Abba Eban, said today that he was going to present to U.S. Government officials in a few days a detailed list of arms Israel felt she needed to offset the arms Egypt was purchasing from Communist Czechoslovakia. Mr. Eban told reporters that the arms would be sought on the "most lenient terms" that U.S. laws allowed.

Cairo Claims Big Military 'Triumph'

The magnitude of the Egyptian military "victories" grew with each successive news bulletin issued by Cairo Radio yesterday. By 5.30 p.m. the Cairo announcer declared that the Egyptians had scored "a triumph never before witnessed" by them. He further claimed that Egyptian planes were in full control of the skies over the combat area and had repulsed attacks by the Israel Air Force, inflicting "heavy losses."

The radio warned that if the military operations spread, Israel would no longer be capable of massing troops and launching attacks where she chooses, but that "others would choose the times and place of attack."

Meanwhile, it was reported that Premier Abdul Nasser last night conferred with the Chief of Staff and War Minister, Gen. Abdul Hakim Amer, following the latter's return from a swift inspection of the area of fighting. The Chief of Staff earlier revealed that as from today the Army General H.Q. had taken over the Palestine Affairs Department of the War Ministry.

'3,000 Israelis'

The Egyptian High Command in a communique last night said that the fierce battle which broke out in the Sinai Desert on Wednesday night ceased at 3 p.m. yesterday with Israel casualties totalling 200 and the Egyptians' 70 killed and wounded. It stated that the Egyptian forces had retaken the strategic hill position at Sabha which lies among sand dunes on the Egyptian side of the border opposite the Nitzana demilitarized zone. It placed the Israel force at 3,000.

A previous communique said that fighting started with a surprise attack on Sabha last night and raged for seven hours. It added: "The enemy succeeded in occupying part of our position. Our forces are holding on to other positions."

Prime Minister Abdul Nasser was quoted by the Arab News Agency yesterday as saying that the desert battle was "an excellent demonstration" of the genuineness of the peace talks offer made yesterday by Mr. David Ben-Gurion, Israel Premier.

"His force consisted of one heavily armed battalion supported by his Air Force against an Egyptian frontier post manned by a company. Israel forces — they have abandoned the disguise of policemen — are now occupying the demilitarized zone of El Auja (Nitzana)."

A Cairo official said that the "well-planned" Israel attack was witnessed last night by U.N. Truce Observers. It was led by 39 command cars and 14 jeeps, and included 53 lorry loads of troops with field artillery, mortars and anti-tank guns. At the time Egypt had 125 men stationed there, the official said.

Reinforcements moved up and counter-attacked at Sabha in the morning, and by last night Egyptian infantry forces which retook Sabha were supported by armoured units and had air protection, he said.

RABBINATE PROCLAIMS DAY OF PRAYER

In view of the crisis confronting the State at the present time, the Chief Rabbinate has proclaimed Monday as a special day of prayer. At 4 p.m. the public is asked to assemble for two hours for the reading of Psalms and special prayers.

Enemy Loses 50 Dead, 49 Prisoners

An Israel force of battalion strength, fighting by moonlight late on Wednesday night, dislodged Egyptian troops which had occupied a line well within Israel territory for the past week. Egyptian casualties are placed at 50 dead, including an officer, and 49 prisoners, mostly wounded, while Israel casualties are 5 dead and 18 wounded. Last night the area was quiet.

By SRAYA SHAPIRO, Jerusalem Post Military Correspondent

SOMEWHERE IN THE SOUTH, Thursday. — An Israel force last night circled round the Egyptian line and temporarily occupied Sabha Hill, overlooking the frontier, in preparation for attack. After inflicting over 100 casualties on the reinforced Egyptian battalion which had held the area, and capturing a large number of weapons, the punitive force withdrew into Israel, leaving the Egyptians to reoccupy the Sabha Hill up to the international frontier. The casualties of the Israel force, like that of the Egyptians about a battalion strong, were five killed and 18 wounded, many of them only slightly.

ARROW pointing to the Demilitarized Zone indicates approximately the scene of Wednesday night's battle.

Two Egyptian tanks were put out of action when they approached the scene of battle.

Most of the Egyptian casualties are believed to have been caused by artillery fire which preceded the infantry attack.

El Sabha itself, on which the Egyptians established themselves a week ago, is a steep hill situated on their side of the border, its slopes dropping away into the Demilitarized Zone. The Egyptians had violated the Armistice Agreement in two ways: first, by putting up fortified positions in the defence area on their side, and, second, by expanding these positions to the slopes situated in the Demilitarized Zone this side of the border.

It would have been suicidal to try and recapture the lower slopes only, Aluf-Mishne Meir Amit, O.C. Southern Command, told correspondents today. In order to dislodge the Egyptians from the Demilitarized Zone, it was essential to take the El Sabha hill first.

There was a dogged fight, which began around 10 p.m. on Wednesday and lasted for an hour. It was preceded by a long and tiring march across difficult desert country. Except for the artillery support at the beginning of the action, the attackers had no auxiliary fire beyond that supplied by weapons that the soldiers could carry on their backs.

The Egyptians, on the other hand, had "unusually great" fire power, Aluf-Mishne Amit said. They were extremely well established, with deep dugouts and communication trenches, field telephones, and machinegun nests covering the approaches. "It was all as it should have been—strictly according to the textbooks," an officer of Aluf-Mishne Amit's staff remarked. "They had many more supporting weapons — it would have been bad if they had had time to use them all."

Two-fold Attack

The attackers split into two main bodies. One attacked El Sabha proper, the other dealt with two companies which had taken positions across Wadi Siran, near the Nitzana-Kuseim road, and took them after dealing with an ambush they met on the way.

Fighting was toughest on the Sabha hill itself. The Egyptian troops which defended the hill are the Battalion of the regular army, and are highly trained men. "They are the pick of the Egyptian Army," Aluf-Mishne Amit said. It was the first time since the War of Independence that Israelis had been faced with such troops on this front. When the first line of their defences had been pierced, the Egyptians continued to fight in the inner position. Some of them even fought after the hill was already in Israel hands. Many of the Israel casualties were inflicted by solitary riflemen who continued firing from behind cover after the action had almost ended.

An Israel detachment was also sent to block the road to Kuseim in Egyptian territory, to stop possible reinforcements. When the battle was almost over, eight Sherman tanks appeared in the moonlight in the plain. Two were knocked out by anti-tank guns, while the others dispersed.

Forty-nine Egyptian prisoners were taken, including a Lieutenant and a second lieutenant, as well as several N.C.O.'s. One Egyptian officer was among the dead. A major and a captain who are known to have been in the action apparently fled.

The booty included 20 vehicles, mostly of American make, two American Bren-gun carriers, four 120-mm. mortars, a large number of 81-mm. and 60-mm. mortars, two six-pound British guns, two Hispano-Suiza Swedish-made anti-aircraft guns, 25 Karl Gustav sub-machineguns, a few American bazookas and a large quantity of ammunition.

The Israelis remained on El Sabha for more than two hours before withdrawing into Israel.

Aluf-Mishne Amit was proud of his troops.

Most of the soldiers had never been in an engagement before, yet they showed determination in battle, and toughness in marching, heavily burdened, for many miles. On their way back they had to carry some of the enemy wounded.

Quiet Along Front

Quiet reigned in the Nitzana area all day long today, except for some enemy shelling of the new Israel positions 2 kms. away. There was no activity along the Gaza Strip in the past 24 hours, Aluf-Mishne Amit said.

The Egyptians later reoccupied their positions on El Sabha, but not those they had previously held in Israel territory. However, a few men were seen going over the area, apparently looking for casualties.

An attack by a force essentially of the same strength as that of the defenders was "against all rules," Aluf-Mishne Amit said. In fact, the attackers were inferior in fire-power. Their asset was the quality of the men. "We are content. We are much more confident today than we were yesterday," he declared.

Aluf-Mishne Amit denied Egyptian claims that they had inflicted 200 casualties on the Israelis. "The number of those who took part in the operation is not very much greater than that number," he said with a smile. He looked tired, and his clothes and boots were still covered with clinging white Negev dust.

BEERSHEBA SEES PRISONERS

In the afternoon, the prisoners passed through Beersheba, arousing considerable interest.

'IZVESTIA': WEST PROVOKING ARAB-ISRAEL CONFLICT

MOSCOW, Thursday. — The Soviet Government organ, "Izvestia," today told the Western powers to mind their own business about the Czech arms deal with Egypt, and accused them of provoking armed conflicts between Israel and her Arab neighbours.

The attack against the Western policy on the Middle East was one of the sharpest since the relaxation of tension following the Geneva parley of the Big Four Heads of State. The paper also charged the West with "drawing Iraq into an aggressive bloc and doing their utmost to disturb the peace and tranquillity of that area."

On the Czech arms transaction, the paper said that the West has no grounds to hinder Egypt or any other country from concluding "convenient deals." It especially charged Americans with raising "hypocritical commotion" as if the Egyptian move would increase Middle East tension. It denounced a "new campaign" by certain Anglo-American quarters designed to crush the resistance of Arab countries. "Izvestia" denied reports that Russia intended to join in the 1950 declaration of the three powers. It seems that the ill-starred authors of this invention presume that they will succeed in covering up the colonizing approach of the Western Powers to the Arab countries." *(UP, Reuter)*

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Social & Personal

A reception was given last night at the Ethiopean Consulate General in Jerusalem by the Geranat and Mrs. Agagyellew on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the Coronation of Haile Silassie I, Emperor of Ethiopia.

•

A visiting delegation of three members of the British Cooperative Wholesale Society, Mr J. M. Paddle, M.B.E., Mr. K. N. Noble and Mr. S. Topping, who arrived earlier this week, have called at the Histadrut Executive buildings, Hamashbir Hamerkazi and have toured Jerusalem where they were received by Mrs. G. Myerson, Minister of Labour. Their trip here is part of a general tour of the Middle East.

•

Mr. Samuel Rubin, Chairman of the Executive of the American Fund for Israel Institutions, was the dinner guest on Wednesday night of the Minister of Justice, Mr. Pinhas Rosen. Earlier in the day, Mr. Rubin viewed several plots as the proposed site for the Academy of Music to be erected in Jerusalem, for which Mr. Rubin is contributing $300,000.

•

ARRIVALS: Mr. Simha Pratt, Israel Consul in Chicago, on home leave; Dr. M. Stekelis, lecturer in pre-history at the Hebrew University, after a one-month stay in Cyprus at the invitation of the local archaeological museum; Mr. and Mrs. Marc Ettinger and their daughter, of Haifa, from a visit to Britain; Mr. Naftali Ben-Yehuda of the Labour Department of the Manufacturers Association, after taking part in an I.L.O. conference in Geneva; 18 representatives of Danish travel agencies, for a one week stay as guests of the Government Tourist Corporation.

•

DEPARTURES: Mr. J. Hasmonai, adviser on dams to the Israel National Water Council, after inspecting dam plans and installations here; Mr. Ian Mikardo, M.P., after a two-week private visit; Mr. Victor Babin and Mrs. Vitya Vronsky, the duo-pianists, for Canada after concert appearances and recitals; Mr. I. Wolfson, Chairman of the Weizmann Institute Foundation in the U.K., after attending the Weizmann Memorial Ceremony; Mr. William Rosenwald, Chairman of the U.J.A., for Europe on the s.s. Jerusalem; a group of seven representatives of British travel agencies, after an eight-day visit as guests of the Government Tourist Corporation.

•

Professor Gunnar K. Myrdal, Executive Secretary of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe, is to lecture on: "Problems of Economic Development" under the joint auspices of the Technion, Israel Institute of Technology, and the Haifa Branch of the Israel Political Sciences Association, on Sunday, November 6, 1955, at 8.30 p.m. at the Technion, Room No. 64.

•

A tea in aid of the Keren Hayeled (WIZO) was held yesterday at the home of Mrs. E. Braude, Talbieh, Jerusalem. Ora Rotem played the piano for the many guests.

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MEMORIAL MEETING

On the 30th day after the death of Professor H. Neumann of the Faculty of Civil Engineering of the Technion, Israel Institute of Technology, a memorial meeting will be held in conjunction with the Association of Engineers and Architects in Israel on Monday, November 7, 1955 at 8 p.m. in Room No. 80 of the Technion.

•

Commencing tomorrow, every Saturday afternoon from 5 to 7 p.m. and every Saturday evening from 9 p.m. to 1 a.m. in the Bar dancing to the tunes of the King David Hotel Jazz Band. Bondy at the Piano in the Bar every night. *(Advt.)*

Defenders of Jerusalem Remembered on Balfour Day

A wreath bearing the inscription, "To the Defenders of Jerusalem and to the Heroes of the State," was placed by Mayor Gershon Agron on the special dais in the Military Cemetery on Mt. Herzl on Wednesday, on the occasion of Balfour Day. The Mayor, who was accompanied by his deputies and senior Municipal officials, was received at the entrance to the cemetery by Eran-Aluf M. Auerbuch, Director of the Military Memorials Department in the Ministry of Defence.

During the ceremony, Councillor Rabbanim Kalentar recited the 18th Psalm.

The visitors were shown through the cemetery by Mr. Asher Hiram, the architect.

NEW APPOINTMENT TO AMSTERDAM

Jerusalem Post Correspondent

AMSTERDAM (By Airmail). — Mr. Avshalom Caspi is to be replaced as Israel Consul in this city by Mr. Reuven Ginton, Mr. Ginton was Commercial Attache at the Legation in Rome before he was re-posted to the Foreign Ministry in Jerusalem.

It has also been announced here that a Dutch Parliamentary delegation of four members of the Senate and four of the Second Chamber is to visit Israel in January at the invitation of the Knesset.

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Yesterday's Press

Basic Policy— Pro and Con

"Davar" (Histadrut), "Lamerhav" (Ahdut Ha'avoda) and "Al Hamishmar" (Mapam) all stress the onerous tasks awaiting the new Government, pointing out that this is the first since the formation of the Provisional Government to be burdened with such urgent and difficult political and military obligations. "Lamerhav" and "Al Hamishmar" point out that while the Basic Policy has met the minimum requirements of the coalition pa...ners, there are a great deal of anachronisms, left over by previous governments, that must be corrected. Yet all the "Labour Backbone" parties feel that, representing as they do the strongest constructive and pioneering elements of the nation, their shoulders are broad enough to bear the load.

"Haboker" (General Zionist) prints a special box containing Mr. Ben-Gurion's not-so-old opinions about his present partners with the intention of giving weight to Mr. Bernstein's statement that "this is a pro-Soviet Government." Its Parliamentary Reporter says that the introduction of the Government was planned with an eye to making a grandiose impression on the public. The paper then goes on to criticize the new Government's Basic Policy which, it avers, Mr. Ben-Gurion did not trouble to read out in the Knesset. ("Ha'aretz" is delighted that Mr. Ben-Gurion did not read out the articles — it would have been boring.)

"Haboker" also takes the Prime Minister to task for extending an invitation to Nasser, saying that it was bad timing. "Herut" joins in the jibe, saying that the same hand had been extended to Naguib (on "ideological grounds") and left hanging in mid-air. "Haboker" still hopes that we shall have a Government which will be in keeping with the emergency situation before zero hour strikes.

"Ha'aretz" (non-party) writes that those abroad who had looked forward to the enunciation of a bellicose policy have been sorely disappointed. While Mr. Ben-Gurion did not threaten with a preventive war, he made it clear that Israel would repel attack. It is now up to the Powers concerned to avert a calamity by regulating their arms supply policy.

"Hatzofe" (World Mizrahi) observes that the value of the speech is that it has clearly defined Israel's stand and stopped speculation and rumour. It is for the others now to draw conclusions.

Both "Herut" and "Kol Ha'am" (Communist) agree that the speech contained nothing new. That is where their agreement ends. "Herut" calls the address "a mixture of contradictory ideas, opinions, cogitations and impulses" and sums up its tenor as "frozen heat."

"Kol Ha'am" criticises the speech on the basis of its alleged omissions, saying, among other things, that the Prime Minister failed to mention the need to abolish military rule, the formation of anti-Soviet blocs at Anglo-American initiative and the resolve to combat efforts at reducing the standard of living.

Bonn Diplomat 'Glad' Germany Has Helped Israel Develop

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HERZLIYA, Thursday.—Dr. Abraham Frohwein, head of the Israel desk at the West German Foreign Ministry, has said that he was glad Germany had contributed to the development of this country. After touring Israel for four weeks, he considered it "a great country with a great future." Dr. Frohwein left for Germany earlier this week.

When normal traffic could be restored, Dr. Frohwein remarked, Israel might become "a great attraction" for German tourists. "You have everything here—Holy Places, magnificent landscapes in Galilee, an enchanting desert in the Negev and a scenic Eilat."

During his tour, Dr. Frohwein was particularly interested in how the Reparations Funds had been used. Indeed, he arrived in Haifa on board the s.s. Israel on her maiden voyage from Hamburg, where she was built under the Reparations agreement.

The German, Dr. Frohwein told *The Jerusalem Post*, were now aware of the existence and life of Israel, largely because of Reparations, which in Germany is referred to as "The Hague Agreement" or "the Israel Agreement." These payments are expected to lead to a more positive link between the two countries, Dr. Frohwein said, but the Germans fully understand the limitations prevailing in Israel on historical grounds, and are ready to wait. In Germany, herself, Reparations have ceased to be a political issue.

New Bill Will Ask Compulsory Support

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Relatives will be compelled to contribute to the support of needy members in their families according to ability to contribute and to need.

This is the tenor of the proposed Amendment to the Family Law (Support), outlined by the Attorney-General, Mr. Haim Cohen, at a "study session" held at the Franklin Club in Jerusalem earlier this week under the auspices of the Ministry for Social Welfare and the Institute for Training Social Workers. The draft law is now being worked on.

Where children are unable to support themselves parents must provide support at a financial level to be decided by the Court. From the age of 18, children must support needy parents, again according to the decision of the Court. Religious law, Mr. Cohen stated, obligates parents to support their children only until the age of six. From six until the age of 15 such support is a *mitzva* (pious act), but not compulsory.

Local social welfare authorities will be able to supply necessary aid to a needy person. They will have the right to request a return of the outlay from the person responsible for support, according to the proposed Law for Social Welfare (Support), Mr. Cohen said.

A section in the proposed Amendment to the Family Law empowers the Court to establish the paternity of a child born out of wedlock on the basis of testimony by the mother and objective proofs. Religious law requires the father to contribute to the support of such a child only if the man admits paternity.

If it is proved that the mother cohabited with a number of men from 180 to 360 days before the birth of the child, all will be responsible for the support of the child and the care of the mother for three months before and after the birth, according to the proposed law.

BEERSHEBA is to test its air raid warning system today. Sirens will sound at 4 p.m.

Reuther 'Concerned' About ME Arms Race

Jerusalem Post Bureau

The President of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, Mr. Walter Reuther, recently expressed "grave concern" about the "stimulation of an armament race in the Middle East" and urged the U.S. and the United Nations to act for a regional security pact covering Israel and her Arab neighbours. In the statement, released several weeks ago, Mr. Reuther condemned as "tragic" the recent announcement by Egypt that she will purchase sizable supplies of armaments from Czechoslovakia.

Following his recent visit to Israel, Mr. Reuther declared in a letter to Mr. M. Namir, Secretary-General of the Histadrut: "I wish to express my deep appreciation to the Histadrut for making our trip to Israel a most meaningful experience. To us, in the American labour movement, Israel has become a symbol of human courage and inventive spirit.

"The future of free and democratic Israel lies to a large extent in the hands of the men and women who make up the great Histadrut organization."

Mr. Reuther continued by stating that his delegation had given a detailed report of its visit to the Executive Committee of the C.I.O., emphasizing the common ties between the two labour movements. He added that he was "engaged night and day" in negotiations for the coming merger of the American Federation of Labour and the C.I.O.

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES

TODAY

JERUSALEM: Batish, 8 Straus, 2911. Valero, German Colony, 4740. **TEL AVIV:** Kohlberg, 23 Allenby, 23335. Bograchow, 60 Bograchow, 23980. Yoffa, 172 Ben Yehuda, 24043. Kastel, 147 Ibn Gabirol. Baruch, Hatikva Qtr., 67405. **JAFFA:** Noga, near Noga Cinema, 61896. **RAMAT GAN:** Amit, 130 Modi'in. **NAHLAT YITZHAK:** Fisherman, 23465. **HOLON:** Tikva, Kikar Struma. **HAIFA:** Rambam, 28 Arlosoroff, 2974. New Britain, 47 Jaffa. **KIRYAT MOTZKIN:** Pentagon. **SAFAD:** Feldmann. **NAHARIYA:** Nahariya.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM: Bubanna, 32 Yellin, 2488. Resnik, 15 Gaza Road, 3662. **TEL AVIV:** Tabatchnik, 17 Allenby, 24503. Reitblat, 19 Nahlat Binyamin. Moscovici, 25 King George, 63650. Bloch, 52 Bloch. Kastel, 147 Ibn Gabirol. Hadassah, Hatikva Qtr., 67684. **JAFFA:** Varsano, 5 Rehov 340, 81793, evening: Marpe, 77 Allenby, 3457. Bracha, 242 Dizengoff, 25446. Molchodetsky, 7 Ben Yehuda, 23570. Abed Ha'Am, 51 Abed Ha'Am, 3951. Hadassah, Hatikva Qtr., 67684. **JAFFA:** Galenica, 19 Rehov 4, 82429. **RAMAT GAN:** Pinchi, 104 Kook. **RAMAT YITZHAK:** Hasharon, 28 Jerusalem, 72046. **HOLON:** Ribek, Kikar Struma. **HAIFA:** Habriut, 55 Herzl, 4092. Nissan, 28 Khouri, 4197. Merzaz, Mt. Carmel, 81979. **KIRYAT MOTZKIN:** Pentagon. **SAFAD:** Feldmann. **NAHARIYA:** Nahariya.

EMERGENCY PHYSICIANS

TODAY

JERUSALEM: Dr. B. Abeles, 19 Ussishkin, 2688. Dr. H. Horn, 30 King George, 2745. Dr. F. Dreyfuss, 8 Bartinora, 61470. **TEL AVIV:** Dr. M. Shaham, 1 Syrkin, 25543. Dr. N. L. Bacher, 64 Sokolow, 26264. Dr. I. Griffel, 5 Ben Yehuda, 23456. **HAIFA:** Dr. Chobel, 94 Pevsner, 3866. Dr. Ludwig, 36 Shivat Zion, 67427.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM: Dr. L. Romanoff, 11 Arlosoroff, 61217. Dr. S. Greenwald, 22 Bin Nun, 62986. Dr. W. Krutka, 35 Abravanel, 5067. **TEL AVIV:** As today. **HAIFA:** Dr. Sherman, 2 Hanevi'im, 2434. Dr. Ludwig, 36 Shivat Zion, 67417. Day: Dr. Golergant, 1 Gilead, 4170. Evening: Dr. Hampel, 104 Jaffa, 66235.

INDIA NOT SERVING ON SUDAN BODY

NEW DELHI, Thursday (UP).—Premier Jawaharlal Nehru said yesterday India would not be able to serve on the International Sudan Commission unless both Britain and Egypt agreed to invite her. He denied that India had rejected Egypt's invitation to serve on the International body.

He told a mass rally in Rakjot, in the western Indian state of Saurashtra, that India would willingly contribute towards the easing of tensions in the area if she were invited by all parties concerned in the Sudan dispute.

ENGLAND DEFEATS IRELAND, 3-0

WEMBLEY STADIUM, Thursday (Reuter). — England beat Ireland by 3-0 in their international soccer match here yesterday after a closer struggle than the score would indicate. There was no score in the first half.

England's goals came in the 31st, 54th (both from Dennis Wilshaw, the Wolves' inside left) and 59th (Tom Finney, Preston North End's outside right) minutes. It was the first international ever played by the two sides at Wembley and celebrated the 75 anniversary of the Irish Football Association.

England's victory threw the U.K. soccer championship for the season wide open. But though successful, England will have to play considerably better if she hopes to beat Spain on the same ground in three weeks time.

NEW AIR FRANCE FLIGHT AT LYDDA

LYDDA AIRPORT, Thursday.—Air France will be starting a new flight — Paris-Lydda-Teheran — on November 15, it is learned from reliable sources here today.

The flight will call for a three-hour stop every Wednesday at 11.40 p.m. at Lydda after landing at Frankfurt and Rome on the way.

On the return journey, it will pass through here at 4 p.m. on Thursdays, and will take the same route home after a one-hour stop here.

Religious Services

PORTION: Vayera (Breshit 18, 1—22, 24)
HAFTARA: Melakhim II, 4, 1—37
Shabbat begins in Jerusalem at 4.11 p.m. today and ends at 5.24 p.m. tomorrow

JERUSALEM

Yeshurun Synagogue: Tonight: 4.30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8 a.m. Minha: 3.40 p.m. Arvit: 5.30.
Emet V'Emuna (Gan Rehavia): Tonight: 4.45 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8.15 a.m.
Abdut Yisrael Congregation, Sephardic Orphan House, Jaffa Road: Tomorrow at 8.30 a.m. Youth Service with Conservational Singing.
Italian Synagogue (Hillel St. 11): Tonight: 4.30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 7.30 a.m.
Mosad Harav Kook Synagogue (Hapoel Hamizrahi Qr.): Tonight: 4.33 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8 a.m. Arvit: 5.25 p.m.

TEL AVIV

Beit Yisroel (96 Dizengoff Road): Tonight: 4.46 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8.15 a.m.
Ihud Shivat Zion (67 Ben Yehuda St.): Tonight: 5 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 6.30 & 8.30 a.m. Minha: 5 p.m.
Ihud Shivat Zion (5 Straus St.): Tonight: 5 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8 a.m. Minha: 5 p.m.
The Great Synagogue (Allenby Rd.): Tonight: 5.10 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8 a.m.
Tiferet Zvi Synagogue (9 Herman Cohen St.): Tonight: 5.15 p.m. Tomorrow Shahrit 8.30 a.m.
Young Israel (67 Bugrashov): Tonight: 5.30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit 9 a.m.

RAMAT GAN

Hatehia Synagogue: Tonight: 4.56 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8 a.m. Minha: 4.45 p.m. Arvit: 5.30 p.m.

ISRAEL SCIENTIST AT U.S. REACTOR SCHOOL

WASHINGTON, Thursday, (USIS). — Mr. Gideon Pery of the Israel Atomic Energy Commission will be among 45 scientists from 21 countries who will attend the second session of the School of Nuclear Science and Engineering beginning Monday, the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission has announced.

Tel Aviv Stock Market

NOVEMBER 3, 1955

Pop. Loans 1949/50 (IL10)	102½
2½% Tsvei Dollar z)y)	67½
3½% Gov. Bds. (large)	93½
4% Reg. Sterling "A" c)	92½
6% Reg. Sterling "B"	95
Pal. Hoarev Bds. 5%, 3	78
6%, Lomed ord. sh. c)	220
A.P.B. Investm. ord. sh. "B" c)	108½
Gazit ord. sh. "B" c)	101
Elkern's Inv. ord. "B"	140½
P.E.C. Inv. ord. "B" sh.	100½
Gen. Mortg. Bk. ord sh.	72½
Bizur 4% debs 52/62	90½
Mir 4% Debs. (Inar)	91½
5% pref. sh.	84
Pass 4% debs 60/64 reg	82
"Isvs" 5% debs.	82½
I.I.D.C. ord. sh. reg.	114
5% debs	80
Afr. Pal. Inv. ord. sh.	73½
Hassaa 6% pref. ord sh.	98½
Pal. Potash 6% pref. sh.	94½
"A" ord. shares	130
Pal. Elec. ord. sh. (Inr.)	—
Pal. Elec. pref. sh. (IL5n)	95½
Nehoreth pref. sh.	72½
Ata ord. "B" sh.	217
6-8% conv. debs.	95
"Hardnash" ord. "B" sh	122½
7% conv. debs. 59/69	98½
Koller-Dee ord. sh. reg. £	92½
Pal.-Brewery 8% con. sh.	94½
Assia Bejarano "B" sh.	147
"Teva" ord. sh.	115½
Nesher 6% debs "A"	102½
Pal. Cold 84 7% debs. c)	141
ord. sh. reg. (full div.)	205½
Pal. Constr. Tr 5% debs.	96½

Notes: a) purchasing price; b) selling price; c) ex-coupons; d) ex dividend; e) ex right s) Frutot; y) 15 6/15.12

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(1) Experienced — English — Secretary-typist with thorough knowledge of Hebrew.
(2) Telephone operator-receptionist with knowledge of English, German, Hebrew languages. Additional ones an asset.
Please address applications in own handwriting stating age, marital status, qualifications, experience, when available, to: No. 45522, P.O.B. 1125, Tel Aviv.

FOR SALE (by company)
Station Car
Chevrolet 1950
in perfect condition, 4 doors, all steel body.
Please apply to: P.O.B. 707, Haifa. Tel. 4288.

OPPORTUNITY
FOR SALE
two steel prefabricated houses from Germany.
Apply to: Dr. Ben Amar, Architect, Rehov Hamelech David (Tel. 75) NATANYA, daily between 8-11 a.m.

Accepting Cars For Sale on Commission Basis
ALBERT COHEN & CO.
Motor Car Dealers
Sale & Purchase
Tel Aviv, 8 Rehov Levontin, 3rd floor, Tel. 6967

Wanted
Diesel-Generator
new or used in good condition. Preferably with switchboard and spare parts. Capacity 100 kw. 380 volts — 3 Phases.
Please send offers, in writing, to: No. 1326, P.O.B. 4863, Haifa.

Ship and Air Tickets
payable in Israel Pounds, to all parts of the world. Reserve passage for Australia and South America. We arrange formalities free of charge.
"ISTCO"
98 Derech Ha'atzmaut, HAIFA. TEL. 6480

CALLING AMERICAN PATWA!
Akiva Skidell and Sam Levin
cordially invite all those who came to Israel under the auspices of American Patwa during their respective terms of office (December 1953 to September 1955) to a
Reunion Social
to be held at the South African Clubroom, 109 Rehov Hayarkon, Tel Aviv, on Tuesday, November 8, at 8.15 p.m.

SHIP & AIR TICKETS
to all continents in ISRAEL CURRENCY
Bookings for travel by ship to
Australia
still accepted.
Information and assistance with formalities free of charge.
CONTINENTALS, WALDNER'S TRAVEL OFFICE, 88 HA'ATZMAUT ROAD, HAIFA.

Notice to the Public
Drivers Examinations and Inspection of Vehicles
The Ministry of Communications, Controller of Transport, hereby draws the attention of the public to the fact that examinations for drivers and inspection of vehicles will be held during November and December at the following places and on the following dates:
Beersheba: Thursdays, Nov. 10, 24; Dec. 15, 29.
Hadera: Thursdays, Nov. 10, 24; Dec. 8, 22.
Afula: Mondays, Nov. 7, 21; Dec. 5, 19.
Migdal Ashkelon: Thursdays, Nov. 3, 17; Dec. 8, 22.
Natanya: Sundays, Nov. 13, 27; Dec. 11, 25.
Tiberias: Thursdays, Nov. 3, 17; Dec. 1, 15, 29.
MICHAEL BAR
Controller of Transport

To Let
for one or two persons furnished room with separate entrance and kitchenette, shower and toilet.
PENSION HAUSER
7 Rehov Ben Maimon, Rehavia, JERUSALEM.

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Zion Cinema Bldg., P.O.B. 143, Jerusalem — Tel. 5449 & 61092
HOUSES: TO LET or with garden FOR SALE
4 ROOMS BEIT HAKEREM
6 ROOMS REHAVIA
12 ROOMS TALBIEH
6 ROOMS TALBIEH
5 ROOMS TALBIEH
Many other offers

FOR SALE
on Mt. Carmel
LUXURY VILLA
5 rooms, hall, central heating, garage. IL 30,000.
4 ROOM LUXURY FLAT
in two-family house, hall, central heating. IL 23,000.
"SIGNON," L. Samsohi, 61 Rehov Herzl, Tel. 4738, Haifa.

FOR SALE
North Tel Aviv
VILLA
two flats, garden, half-dunam plot.
Apply: No. 3704, P.O.B. 1125, TEL AVIV.

Required
2½-Room Furnished Flat
for foreign technician, for 6-9 months, preferably in Northern Tel Aviv.
Guarantee to vacate.
Apply: "FLAT," P.O.B. 2681, Tel Aviv.

FIRST CLASS PHILATELIC BUSINESS SEEKS SUITABLE INVESTOR. P.O.B. 4444, TEL AVIV.

Wanted by American Company
TECHNICIAN
with three years of experience in electrical and mechanical fields. Applicants should have perfect knowledge of English.
Apply: "Engineer," P.O.B. 2881, Tel Aviv

Wanted
Reliable Independent Housekeeper
by American couple with 4-year-old daughter. Living in (own room) a condition. References required.
Phone between 8-9 a.m. or 6-7 p.m. No. 81815, Haifa.

Wanted
For research and analysis of Food Products Laboratory
1. Analytical Chemist
2. Secretary,
Hebrew and English typing necessary.
Please write to: "Laboratory," P.O.B. 934, Tel Aviv.

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tomorrow, Nov. 5
5 O'Clock Dance
with Programme
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Every night
the international stars
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ST. CLAIR & DAY
—★—
Table reservation
Tel. 21111/10

TODAY

JERUSALEM

Your Lunch and Dinner at Heine's Restaurant, Jerusalem. Tel. 4182. Excellent food and service. Oldest establishment in Israel.

★ **Exhibitions:** —
1) Two Thousand Years of Chinese Painting. 2) French Paintings of the 20th Century. 3) Contemporary American Prints. Exhibit of the Month: A Khorasan bronze Kettle of the 13th Century. Bezalel Museum, 9-1. Tomorrow 10-1.
"Conquest of the Desert" permanent Exhibition on the grounds of the Jerusalem Convention Centre. 10-1. Also tomorrow.
Music to Inspire Beethoven's Ninth Symphony. Y.M.C.A., 8.30 p.m. Public welcome.
★ **Tours:** —
Hebrew University conducted tour New Administration Building, King George Ave., opposite Terra Sancta, 10 a.m.

TEL AVIV

★ **Exhibition:**—
Exhibition of paintings by Elisha Sigard, Painters & Sculptors Pavilion, 9 Rehov Alharizi — 10-1. Also tomorrow.
Paintings by Michael Argov. New acquisitions by the Museum. Tel Aviv Museum, 10-1, 4-7; Fridays and Saturdays 10-1.

KIRYAT HAIM

★ **Theatre:** —
Jewish Comedy Theatre, "Der Amerikaner Litvak." Beit Ha'am 8.30 p.m.

KIRYAT MOTZKIN

★ **Theatre:**—
Deigan & Baumacher, "Na Dir Un Weig Nischt." "Ovot" 8.30 p.m.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM

★ **Exhibitions:** —
Latest Drawings and Paintings by Yossi Stern, Rina Gallery, 1 Rehov Yonai (corner Princess Mary Ave.), until 9 p.m.
Watercolours and woodcuts by Mordechai Arpiel, copper works by Abraham Heba, "Nora Studio" Art Gallery, 9 Malmen Avenue, Rehavia. Opening at 10 a.m. Daily: 10-1, 3-6.
1) Rosa Feigs — Embroidered Pictures. 2) Joseph Kosonogi — Watercolours. 3) I. Aschetm — Drawings. Also Exhibition of Applied Arts: 1) M. Ahlfeld-Heyman — Masks. 2) N. Isakring — Mosaics. 3) Zvi Gall — Ceramics. Artists House. Opening 12 a.m. Daily 10-1, 4-6. Fridays and Saturdays 10-1.
★ **Lecture:** —
An appreciation of the book, "Eretz Yisrael and Its Settlement" by Izhak Ben-Zvi. Speakers: Professor Yoel Rivlin, Dr. Ish-Shalom and Mr. Avraham Almaliah. Beit Ha'am, 11 p.m.
★ **Recorded Music:** —
Saturday Music. Bach, Violin Concerto No. 2 in E Major and Motet No. 1, "Jesus, Dearest Master." Mozart, Symphony No. 35 in D. At 11 a.m., public welcome. Y.M.C.A.

TEL AVIV

★ **Exhibition:**—
Opening of paintings by Aric Kaplouh. Opening speech by Anda Amir (Pinkerfeld) also exhibition of Art ceramics — Chemerinsky Art Gallery — 26 Rehov Gordon, Tel Aviv — 11 a.m.
★ **Concert:** —
Quintets and Sextet for Winds and Piano (Vivaldi, Haydn, Poulenc, Mozart). 8.30 p.m. Museum.
★ **Theatre:** —
Ohel "Eldorado," Ahel Theatre, 7 and 9.15 p.m.
Chamber Theatre, "Pantomima," Mograbi Hall, 7.
Chamber Theatre, "The Good Soul," Mograbi Hall, 9.30 p.m.
Chamber Theatre, "The Lady of the Manor" New Chamber Theatre Hall, 7 and 9.30 p.m.
Habimah, Premiere, "Medea," Habimah Theatre, 8.30 p.m.
Jewish Comedy Theatre, "Der Amerikaner Litvak." "Hapoel," 6.30 and 9.15 p.m.
★ **Lecture and Film:**—
American History, Dr. T. Ariell. Hebrew University (in Hebrew). E.O.A. House.

HAIFA

★ **Exhibition:**—
Picasso-Lithographs. Carmel-Studio, 3 Wedgwood Ave, 9-1, 4-7. Paintings by Magat Halter (Peres). Fortnightly exhibit: "Design for a Curtain" by Ericka Kluger-Maisslish. Municipal Museum, Town Hall, 10-1, 4-7.

MIFDEH EZRAHI

★ **Theatre:** —
Deigan and Baumacher, "Nadir un Wein Nisht." Kessem Hall, 6.30 and 9.30 p.m.

ACCADIA BEACH

★ **Entertainment:** —
Dine at the Accadia Grand Hotel. Daily from 4 p.m. Accadia Bridge Club.

COMING EVENTS

HABIMAH
NEXT WEEK
Nov. 6 — "Medea," Tel Aviv, 8 p.m. "Henry the Fourth," Gedera, 8 p.m.
Nov. 7 — "Medea," Tel Aviv, 8 p.m. "Henry the Fourth," Beersheba, 8 p.m.
Nov. 8 — "Medea," Tel Aviv, 8 p.m. "Henry the Fourth," Rehovot, 8 p.m.
Nov. 9 — "Henry the Fourth," Ramana, 8 p.m.
Nov. 10 — "Henry the Fourth," Natanya, 8 p.m.

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Today's Postbag

THE WEATHER

OUTLOOK: Rise in temperature; dry in hill regions and interior.

	A)	B)	C)	D)
Mt. Canaan	82	52	39	87
Tiberias	84	59	39	88
Haifa Port	89	59	39	89
Natanya	82	57	39	90
Tel Aviv Kirya	88	57	37	89
Tel Aviv Port	71	58	39	86
Lydda Airport	82	54	37	91
Jerusalem	69	36	35	78
Beersheba	80	53	39	91
Eilat	93	70	57	94

"A) Humidity at 1 p.m. B) Minimum temp. C) Maximum yesterday D) Maximum temp. expected today

* * *

200 CATHOLICS, 150 Greek Orthodox and 20 Armenians, all residents of Israel, have applied for visas to cross into Jordan to celebrate Christmas. No further applications are being accepted from local residents, although tourists may still apply for visas.

* * *

THIRTEEN THOUSAND persons have registered for the "Savings for Homes" scheme and have already deposited nearly IL8m., the Ministry of Labour announced. Of the participants, 5,000 come from rural areas.

1,500 Children at Yad Weizmann; Sieffs Made Honorary Fellows

REHOVOT, Thursday. — Four ceremonies highlighted today's events marking the third anniversary of the death of Chaim Weizmann, First President of the State.

Fifteen-hundred schoolchildren from the South of the country congregated on the Memorial Plaza here this morning to hear Mr. Haim Pekeris, Chairman of the Scientific Committee of the Weizmann Institute, tell them that the late President had instructed him shortly before his death to keep up the search for oil in Israel.

At 11 o'clock, the cornerstone of the Institute's central library and Weizmann Archives was laid. The building, made possible by the £100,000 donation made by Avraham and Edith Wix of England, is to house 250,000 volumes. The ceremony, which was attended by over a thousand persons, including Professor Benzion Dinur, was presided over by Mr. Israel Sieff, Chairman of the British Section of the World Memorial Committee. Mr. Wix replied to the speeches.

Later in the day, the first of three houses being built to accommodate the staff of the Institute, was formally presented to the Institute by the donors, Theodor R. Racoosin and friends in the U.S., in the presence of Dr. Thomas H. McGrail, Cultural Attaché at the U.S. Embassy. Each of the three buildings will contain eight apartments.

The fourth ceremony, was the dedication of the new wing of the biology department of the Institute, which was built with funds from the legacy of the late Ya'akov Ziskind, the American philanthropist, and bears his name.

Honorary Fellowships of the Weizmann Institute of Science were conferred last night on Mr. and Mrs. Israel M. Sieff at a dinner given at the King David Hotel in Jerusalem by the Foreign Minister for overseas guests at the Weizmann Day ceremonies.

Among the 180 guests who attended, including about 40 visitors from abroad who had come especially to Israel for the third anniversary commemoration of Dr. Weizmann's death, were almost the entire Cabinet who came direct from being sworn into office. Members of the Weizmann family and Mrs. Paula Ben-Gurion were also present.

Mr. Sharett paid a warm tribute to the American Ambassador, Mr. Edward B. Lawson, who was present, praising his great understanding of Israel's difficulties and untiring efforts to cement the friendship between this country and the great democracy he represents.

The Fellowship scrolls, illustrated and lettered parchments made in Jerusalem, were presented by Prof. C. L. Pekeris, Chairman of the Weizmann Institute's Scientific Committee. Mr. and Mrs. Sieff responded to the toasts.

Lifelong Dedication

The citation for Mr. Israel Sieff was "in recognition of his lifelong dedication to Chaim Weizmann's concept of the role of Science in the upbuilding of the Homeland and his pioneer contribution to the advancement of scientific research in Eretz-Israel for the welfare of the State of Israel and its people and mankind in general."

The Fellowship for Mrs. Rebecca D. Sieff was conferred "in recognition of her deep understanding and inspired fulfilment of the needs of the renaissance of the Homeland as a foremost leader of world Zionist women, and her pioneer association in a major contribution to the development of the State of Israel upon the scientific plane."

Both Mr. and Mrs. Sieff are co-founders of the Daniel Sieff Research Institute, in memory of their son who died in 1933. It was opened under Dr. Weizmann's direction at Rehovot on April 3, 1934.

After-dinner speakers included the host, Mr. Moshe Sharett; Mrs. Golda Myerson; Mrs. Chaim Weizmann; the Mayor of Jerusalem Mr. Gershon Agron, who welcomed the guests to the Holy City; the Chairman of the Weizmann Institute's Board of Governors, Mr. Dewey D. Stone, of Boston, Mass.; and the Institute's Executive Chairman, Mr. Meyer W. Weisgal.

The British Ambassador and Mrs. Nicholls left the dinner because of Mr. Nicholl's objections to the seating arrangements.

The musical part of the programme included a recital by Shosha na Damari, accompanied at the piano by the composer, Moshe Vilensky.

Ministry Concerned Over Lack of Rain

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — Officials of the Ministry of Agriculture today expressed concern over the lack of rain, despite the fact that weather experts point out that it is not particularly late this year.

A continuing dry spell could be harmful to the winter corn crops, which were sown early, if the seeds germinated early, Ministry officials told *The Jerusalem Post*. A circular had been sent to all farmers, advising them against early sowing, which succeeded last year because of favourable conditions.

The Ministry denied recent press reports that the area sown with grain crops had been decreased this year. Nearly 1.5m. dunams were sown this year, which was at least as much as last year, it was stated.

Sugarman Bond Transfer Said Not Unlawful

Nearly $20m. in State of Israel Independence Bonds have been exchanged for Israel currency and invested in the country, the Ministry of Finance spokesman stated yesterday. Although this exchange is generally not according to the Ministry's economic policy, conditions of the sale of the bonds permitted their exchange for local currency, the spokesman said.

The announcement by the Finance Ministry came after a number of newspapers during the past few weeks had questioned the ethics of a transaction in which the American Israel Holding Company, headed by Mr. Joseph Sugarman, had exchanged $400,000 worth of bonds for the purchase of the Avnal chain of shoe stores.

Mr. Sugarman had several times during the past year offered to resign from his post as Chairman of the Bond Organisation in Israel, but his offer had not been accepted.

The Ministry also denied allegations that Mr. Shimon Horn, Economic Adviser to the Minister, was guilty of abuse of office in accepting the use of a car placed at his disposal by the Bond Office. Mr. Horn was delegated two years ago to handle the Finance Ministry's relations with the Bond Organisation. In this capacity he had to make numerous trips around the country with prospective bond purchasers, it was stated. His other tasks in the Ministry also necessitated considerable travelling.

INFANT STRANGLED

BEERSHEBA, Thursday. — While playing with a piece of string, two-year-old Shlomo Weisel, of Moshav Komemiut, near Negba, strangled himself today.

Israel Buys Soviet Oil, Sells Citrus, Bananas

MOSCOW, Thursday (UP). — The Israel Embassy today announced the conclusion of trade talks with the Soviet Union in which the Russians agreed to sell Israel 250,000 to 400,000 tons of crude and fuel oils.

The oil, the bulk of which is to be delivered by the middle of 1956, will be sold at prevailing world prices.

Israel, on her part, will sell Russia 15,000 tons of oranges, lemons and bananas, and negotiations are continuing for the sale of further quantities in which the Russians are interested.

It is the third purchase agreement by Israel since 1953, although Israel has been selling oranges to Russia since 1949.

The negotiations were conducted between Soviet trade organisations and representatives of Israel's fuel and power industries, as well as members of the Israel Citrus Marketing Board.

18 Villagers Held In Murder Inquiry

TIBERIAS, Thursday. — Eighteen villagers of Karad el Bakara, which lies in the demilitarized zone near Mishmar Hayarden, were today remanded by Examining Magistrate Y. Bar-Ze'ev in Safad as suspects in a year-old murder case in which another villager, Ali el-Khatib, had disappeared without leaving a trace.

A fortnight ago, a skeleton was found near the village, and examination found it to be that of a man who had met his death by violence. After intensive investigation, police concluded that it was that of el-Khatib and that he had been murdered by his fellow villagers because of his friendly attitude towards the authorities.

Rassco, G.U.S. Link

The formation of a new company which will be equally and jointly owned by Rassco and the British firm of Great Universal Stores was announced at a luncheon given by the first company in honour of the head of the £115m. British company at the President Hotel in Jerusalem on Tuesday.

The joint company, which will be managed by Rassco, will concentrate on the expansion of trade between Israel and the British Commonwealth.

SEQUENCE

(Continued from Page One)

T.R.O., Maj.-Gen. E.L.M. Burns, made a similar request to Egypt, but was told by Egyptian representatives in New York that they would not leave.

The spokesman then recalled a statement of last Friday in which the Foreign Ministry said it wanted nothing from Egypt except that it keep out of Israel. The statement went unheeded, and Egypt increased its troops and hold in the Nitzana area.

"There is no place in Israel for Egyptian troops. They belong in Egypt and they should go back there. If they do not go of their own free will, they must be pushed back," said the spokesman.

Then he referred to the statement made to the Knesset on Wednesday by Premier-designate David Ben-Gurion: "Israel has never initiated a war and never will."

"That is our policy," stated the spokesman, "but if Israel territory is invaded the invader will be thrown back."

In reply to questions, the spokesman said that during the fighting "the Israel Defence Army imposed restrictions on the U.N. Observers since it did not want the lives of these Observers endangered during the course of action."

Yesterday morning they were again able to use freely the main roads in the Negev, including the Beersheba-El Auja road, the spokesman pointed out.

Until yesterday morning the Observers "were not in a position to move freely throughout the Nitzana area since the Egyptian troops stationed in Israel territory imposed restrictions on their movements throughout the past week. A spokesman of the U.N.T.S.O. had made this clear in reply to questions during the course of the week."

In a further comment, the spokesman pointed out that Egypt had been guilty of a two-fold violation of the Armistice Agreement. In the first place, Egyptian forces had been in occupation of Israel territory; secondly, all the Egyptian positions in question were beyond the El Kuouseima - Abu Aoueigella line in violation of Article 8, Para 3, of the Armistice Agreement.

Cables in Brief

NEGUS. — Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of his coronation yesterday. The "Lion of Judah," who is descended from King Solomon and the Queen of Sheba, according to legend, used a new coach from Belgium and horses from Yugoslavia, for his ceremonial drive through Addis Ababa.

STEEL. — Russia's steel production this year will total 45 million tons according to "Pravda," the Soviet Communist Party newspaper quoted by Moscow Radio yesterday. The coal output will be more than 390 million tons, oil 70 million tons and pig iron 33 million tons.

STRIKE. — Six thousand workers and clerical staff in the Burma Oil Company and the Indian-owned Nathoingh Oil Company stopped work in Rangoon yesterday. The strike affected depots in Rangoon and the refinery at Syriam, across the Rangoon River, and oilfields in Central Burma.

EXECUTED. — The Polish news agency reported on Wednesday night that W. Dubielak, "an espionage agent of the British intelligence service," had been executed. He had been condemned to death in June of this year.

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We arrange one-day trips to see our work in Israel
HADASSAH CLUB for OVERSEAS VISITORS

UN Refugee Body Gets Nobel Peace Prize

OSLO, Thursday (Reuter). — The Nobel Peace Prize was awarded today to the U.N. High Commission for Refugees, headed by Mr. G. J. van Heuven Goedhart of the Netherlands, it was officially announced today.

The U.N.H.C.R. provides international protection to about two million refugees and seeks permanent solutions to their problems. The prize will be awarded in Oslo on December 10 by a committee of five named by the Parliament. The value of the prize awarded today is 181,050 crowns (about £13,000.)

QUALITY RADIOS & L. P. GRAMOPHONES
Philips, Garrard etc. — At the Leading Expert
BROWN RADIO
19 Jaffa R.I. (Municipal Garden), Tel. 5665, Jerusalem.

DZIGAN & SZUMACHER
in
Na Dir Un Wein Nischt
Fifth successful week
Kiryat Motzkin: "Orot," Friday, November 4.
Mifdé Ezrahi near Ramat Gan, Kosem Cinema, Saturday evening, 2 perfs. at 6.30 and 9.30. Tickets at Rachnitz, Ramat Gan, and at the cinema box office, daily after 5 p.m.
Kfar Saba: "Beit Hapoalim," Sunday, Nov. 6, at 8.30 p.m.
Tel Aviv: "Ohel Shem," Tuesday, Nov. 8, at 8.30 p.m.
Netanya: "Sharon," Wednesday, Nov. 9, at 9 p.m. Sold out. Sale of tickets for the Dec. 1 performance already begun.
Haifa: "Armon," Thursday, Nov. 10, 8.30 p.m. (Last perf.)
Haifa: "Ora," Friday, Nov. 11, at 2.30 p.m.
Tel Aviv: E.O.A., Saturday evening, Nov. 12. 2 perfs. 6.30 and 9.30.
TICKETS: In Tel Aviv — Mazsah, Rococo, Kanaf, Kartis. In Haifa — Maccabi Rehov Herzl.

JEWISH COMEDY THEATRE. Management: Lichtenberg-Lipman
MAX Perlman GITA Galina
"DER AMERICANER LITVAK"
KIRIAT HAIM: Beit Ha'am, tonight, Fri. 8.30
TEL AVIV: Beit Hapoel, tomorrow, Saturday, 2 perfs. 6.30 & 9.15 p.m.
AFULA: Kol Kore, Sun., Nov. 6, 8.30 p.m.
TEL AVIV: Ohel Shem, Mon., Nov. 7, 8.30 p.m.
JAFFA: Jafor, Tuesday, Nov. 8, 2 perfs. 6.30 & 9.15 p.m.
JERUSALEM: Edison, Wed. Nov. 9, 9 p.m.
HAIFA: May, Thursday, Nov. 10, 9 p.m.
TEL AVIV: Beit Hapoel, Friday, Nov. 11, 2 perfs., 7 & 9.30 p.m.
All proceeds of this performance will go to the Arms Fund.

From tomorrow night, Nov. 5
at the MAY CINEMA, Haifa
Israel Premiere of the film
Vergine Moderna
with Vittoria de Sica — May Britt — Gabriele Ferzetti
The adventurous story of a young girl who wanted to be independent after completing her education.
Hebrew — English subtitles
shortly at the RON CINEMA, Jerusalem
Distributor: Americus—Israeli Film Co.

Jerusalem Cinemas
Sat. at 6.30 & 9.30 p.m. Weekdays at 2.30, 6.30 & 9.30 p.m.
Starting Saturday, Nov. 5

ARNON Tel. 4829
Airconditioned
Israel Premiere
Two mischievous guys and two misbehaving girls mixing a buck with a million chuckles . . .
Ain't Misbehaving
Rory Calhoun — Piper Laurie
Jack Carson, Mamie Van Doren
Technicolor
Today: KISS OF FIRE

EDISON Tel. 4059
Big success in Tel-Aviv (seven weeks). The great Swedish film of the year which deals with the problem of UNWED MOTHERS
"La Rancon Du-Plaisir"
adults only
Hebrew and English Subtitles

ORGIL Tel. 61488
Airconditioned
3rd week
DIAL "M" for MURDER
Directed: Alfred HITCHCOCK
Music: Dimitri TIOMKIN.
Success: Tremendous in Tel Aviv and Haifa
Cast:
Grace KELLY (Oscar Winner)
Ray Milland + Robert Cummings
Warnercolor
French and Hebrew Subtitles.
also today Fri. at 3 p.m.

ORION Tel. 2914
4 beds — 4 women
4 love affairs, bold and daring
Secrets D'Alcove
Starring:
Martine CAROL
Francoise ARNOUL
Vittorio De SICA
Hebrew and English Subtitles

STUDIO Tel. 4056
2nd week
The immortal story by Daphne du Maurier
The unforgettable picture with the unforgettable team of actors
Laurence Olivier and Joan Fontaine
in
Rebecca
also today Fri. at 3 p.m.

EDEN Tel. 3829
2nd week
M.G.M. presents the most explosive love adventure of the year
Stewart Granger — Grace Kelly, Pani Douglas
GREEN FIRE
in colour
CINEMASCOPE
Sunday morning at 10.30 a.m.
Also today, Fri. at 3 p.m.

ORNA Tel. 4733
2nd week
CINEMASCOPE
Susan HAYWARD, Clark GABLE
Deep trouble in Hong Kong...
SOLDIER OF FORTUNE
(Color DeLuxe)
Hebrew and French Subtitles

RON Tel. 3184
ISRAEL PREMIERE
The shocking revelation of the greatest prison scandal
Woman's Prison
Hebrew — French Subtitles
Ida LUPINO — Jan STERLING
Howard DUFF
Today Fri. at 3 p.m.:
THE LONG GREY LINE

ZION HALL 2nd week
2nd week
JAMES STEWART
GRACE KELLY
(Academy Award Winner "Best Actress" 1955)
in a first rate thriller
Rear Window
Alfred Hitchcock's New Masterpiece
In Technicolor
Also today at 3 p.m.

TEL-OR TEL. 3870
ROCK HUDSON BARBARA RUSH
In a roaring and thunderous adventure in Technicolor
TAZA, SON OF COCHISE
Today at 3 p.m.: LA NUIT EST MON ROYAUME

Tel Aviv Pupils Parade For Arms for Defence Fund

Bearing banners inscribed "Arms for the Israel Defence Forces," thousands of Tel Aviv's secondary school youth, led by the Mayor and Municipal Councillors, marched through the streets of the city last night.

With flags and torches and stepping to the strains of the Fire Brigade band, the march started at the Habimah Theatre, made its way through Rehov King George and dispersed at the Herbert Samuel Esplanade on the sea front. Mayor Levanon called on the people of the city to contribute funds to buy arms to counteract the supplies being delivered to the Arab States.

The offices of the Ministry of Defence at the Kirya received more than IL190,000 yesterday in contributions to the Defence Fund, the greatest part in cash. Included among them were IL50,000 from the employees of the Ministry of Defence, and from the Tel Aviv District of the Palestine Electric Corporation.

The Bedek Aircraft Maintenance Company has pledged IL14,000 as a first instalment, the Yuval Gad Pipe Factory IL25,000 and the employees of the Weizmann Institute aIL28,000, IL5,000 were received from the Migdal Insurance Company, IL3,200 from the employees and management of the Aderet Spinning Mills, IL2,500 from the workers of the Kelet Plywood Factory at Afikim, IL1,300 from the Blumenthal Factory in Haifa and IL1,000 from Caspi Fuchs and Company in Haifa.

Free Transport

The Fraders and Shippers Company of Haifa has announced its willingness to transport, free of charge, 580 tons of ammunition from Europe to Haifa on the s.s. "D'vora," a saving to the Ministry of Defence of $2,500.

A group of Freemasons from Westwood, Los Angeles, gave $350 to the Mayor of Tel Aviv for the Arms Fund.

The staffs of the Israel Embassy and the Consulate General in Ottawa have pledged ten per cent of this month's salary. A number of offers of donations have been made to the consular officials in Canada by persons who are not citizens of Israel, but, pending receipt of instructions from the Israel Government, the Embassy has refused to accept them.

The master of the Turkish freighter, "Uman," now discharging grain in Haifa Port, after having the Prime Minister's speech translated to him and learning about the Arms Fund, contributed IL100 on the spot.

Jerusalem Committee

A nine-man public committee has been appointed in Jerusalem to work with the Municipality in raising money for the Defence Fund. To attain the goal of IL4m., the committee plans to sponsor a number of functions in the Capital, among them an arms exhibition. The nine members are: Messrs. E. Argov, M. Baram, F. Ehrlich, M. Hlasher, A. Friesman, A. Hasgidoff, A. Lishitz, S. Prusnik and Z. Tchernik. Meyer Agron will act as Chairman.

Mr. Shaul Hadid, of Herzliya, gave $5,000 and the management and employees of Kesselman and Kesselman, auditors, IL1,000.

IL8,000 Received At The Jerusalem Post

In the week since young Yehanan Steinbach sent his savings to *The Jerusalem Post* for the Defence Fund, IL8,021 have been received for the Fund at the offices of the paper.

Among yesterday's contributions were IL1,250 from the management and employees of the three branches of Somekh, Chaikin, Citron and Company, auditors; IL446,500 from the staff of Dr. Better's Hospital in Haifa; IL250 from the students of the Leadership Training Institute in Jerusalem; IL100 from Dr. O. Peczenik of Jerusalem; IL100 from David Masur of Tel Aviv; IL25 from Mr. and Mrs. I. Covitt of Haifa; IL15 from Mr. L. Landerer of Haifa, and IL10 from an anonymous donor in Haifa.

A silver dish and six wine cups were given by Mr. Aaron Kitzis of Kfar Brandeis. Mr. Kitzis, 70, adds that he is ready to perform any service required for "the defence of the country," despite his advanced age.

'Happy to Join Up' If Necessary

HAIFA, Thursday. — "We came to settle in a *kibbutz*. But if we are called into the Army tomorrow, we shall be happy to fight," a group of young North African immigrants who arrived in the s.s. Artza said in the Port this morning. Most of the more than 50 well-dressed, healthy looking boys and girls, of military age, only recently joined the Ihud Hakvutzot Vehakibbutzim movement, and went to the Kiryat Anavim and Gal Ed settlements. The former is in the Jerusalem Corridor, the latter in the Ephraim Hills.

Altogether 368 newcomers, mostly from North Africa, arrived in the Artza this morning. Nineteen of the arrivals are a Youth Aliya group. The rest of the immigrants were sent to development areas in many parts of the country.

CHURCHILL KNOWS ISRAEL'S STRENGTH

LYDDA AIRPORT, Thursday. — "I have no doubt that your Army will be able to defend itself successfully against its enemies, and give twice as good as it gets," Mr. Randolph Churchill told the press here today before leaving after an eight-day visit as guest of the Technion.

Mr. Churchill, who refrained from otherwise commenting on the political situation, expressed his surprise at the tremendous progress made by Israel, especially in the Negev.

PERON IN NICARAGUA

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Thursday (Reuter). — Ex-President Juan Peron of Argentina arrived here by air today from Paraguay, where he had been in exile since being deposed last September. He is to stay, with President Anastasio Somoza, a personal friend.

KNESSET DEBATE

(Continued from Page One)

the Coalition negotiations had taken close to three months, Mr. Joseph Serlin (General Zionist) suggested that a law be passed limiting the time allowed a Knesset Member charged with forming a Government.

He asserted that the Basic Principles of the new Government contained everything in heaven and earth, where they should have presented a specific programme. Formulated in August, they did not fit the reality of November. The Government was a bad one because it did not answer the prayer of the people for a national government including all parties but the Communists.

The Progressives, Mr. Serlin stated, were very proud of having achieved promises of national health insurance and depoliticisation of labour exchanges. But these were still only promises and he knew what weight to give to promises by the former Coalition partner of the General Zionists.

The new Government was a Socialist Government *par excellence*. But most Jews abroad were not socialists. They would continue to contribute to Israel, but they would not invest and would not immigrate. And if immigration was the basis of our security, was it the logic of November, 1955, to form a labour Government, Mr. Serlin demanded.

Communist View

Dr. Moshe Sneh (Communist) predicted that the entry of Mapam and Ahdut Ha'avoda into the Government would not bring any basic change in policy. The two parties had not gained even one of the conditions they had set forth before the elections as a basis for entering a government, and all they had contributed to the Government was Ministers, not principles, he said.

The new Government would continue to "chase after a military alliance with the rulers of America," Dr. Sneh added, charging that it was this fact that accounted for Israel's humble and dangerous international position. By seeking such a military alliance aimed at the Soviet Union, Israel was violating the "Geneva Spirit," the very thing which Mr. Ben-Gurion had accused the Soviet Union of doing.

Mr. Tewfik Toubi (Communist) said that the actions of the Israel Defence Forces would lead to war. Mapam would quit the Government after it signed a treaty with the U.S., he thought, but that would be too late.

If war is declared against us, the nation in Israel and the Diaspora will stand behind the Government, whatever Government it may be, Rabbi I. M. Levin (Agudat Israel) declared.

The protracted coalition negotiations should have ceased the minute we learned about the Soviet Bloc shipment of arms, and an emergency government, including all parties, should have been set up, Rabbi Levin said. All other issues should have been set aside.

However, Agudat Israel would not enter the present coalition until minimal religious demands were met, Rabbi Levin said. He added that Hapoel-Hamizrahi had retreated from its demands on religion and had jumped on the bandwagon at the last minute.

Mr. Binyamin Minki (Ahdut Agudat Israel) rejected Mr. Ben-Gurion's argument that the religious demands of the Agudа parties could not be imposed on an unwilling people. The fact was that the majority were in favour of Sabbath and anti-pig breeding laws.

Seif e-Din Su'bi (Arab Democrat) recalled how Mr. Ben-Gurion had stood up in the Knesset in 1952 and congratulated Abdul Nasser on his revolt against the corrupt Farouk regime. If Mr. Ben-Gurion called for peace today, it was not out of weakness but out of strength.

As an Arab and as a strong nationalist, the speaker said, he called upon his fellow Arabs not to shed blood, but to accept Mr. Ben-Gurion's outstretched hand and not let this opportunity pass them by.

Sheikh Salah Khneifis (Progress and Work) appealed to the free world and the U.N. to aid Israel. He pledged that his fellow Druse would give their lives for the State at this time of trial as they had done during the War of Liberation. Saleh Salim (Progress and Work) said that it was the non-recognition of Israel by the Arab states that was preventing peace and leading to provocation on the borders.

Intensive Search For Missing Girl

BEERSHEBA, Thursday. — A search involving a hundred policemen and villagers was carried on today for 11-year-old Vivienne Halfon, of Moshav Beit Hagaddi, who left her home at 11 o'clock yesterday morning "to visit relatives in the village" and has not been seen since. Tomorrow, double the number of police will be employed, and tonight two truck loads will search the area with torches and rattles.

District Superintendent Levi Avrahami came down from Jerusalem today to direct search operations. He described the girl as being 150 cm. tall, healthy looking, and with a full face; she has brown eyes and short brown hair; her nose is broad and she has a wide mouth and a low forehead. She was wearing a brown dress with white stripes and speaks French only.

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Heshvan 19, 5716. — Rabbi 20, 1275.

THE action fought at Nitzana on Wednesday night to remove Egyptian troops from Israel territory overshadowed the formal approval of Mr. Ben-Gurion's new government and dampened the tail-end of the debate. The whole nation once more looked with admiration, respect and a certain amazement at the prowess of its army, which was able to dislodge an enemy from entrenched positions, inflict severe losses in dead, prisoners and captured materials, at the price of such relatively light casualties. At the same time there is a profound resentment that there should have to be such losses at all, and at the need to sacrifice Israel's youth, whether one man of five or many.

NITZANA ACTION

There is as yet no knowing how long the ominous silence will last that settled over the Sinai frontier when sporadic shooting finally ceased in the early afternoon. Obscure as the future military position of Nitzana still is, the tensions and conflicts in the "demilitarized zone" during the past three months have served to demonstrate that such concepts can be useful to prevent border clashes only so long as formal agreements and U.N. instructions are honoured. The result of demilitarization in this case has been that Egyptian forces have occupied and fortified a section of Israel territory which, by the Armistice Agreement, Israel itself is not permitted to fortify, and where Israel may not even maintain soldiers. For a week past, the Egyptian Government has flatly refused to withdraw her forces from Nitzana, although the fact that they were occupying Israel territory is not under dispute: their argument, insofar as they trouble to make it, is that Israel police in the area have an army character. It does not make military sense that, having once ejected Egyptian police posts from the area and then withdrawn again, and now having dislodged considerable forces in hours of heavy fighting, Israel should once again leave this area empty and court a third Egyptian incursion. Once Egypt refuses to honour the Armistice, an unprotected border area is merely an added hazard to peace, particularly as long as Egypt maintains strong forces in the "defence zone" opposite Nitzana where armaments are limited by the same agreement.

At the same time, Mr. Ben-Gurion on behalf of the new government reiterated that while any invading forces or terrorist infiltrators would be met with force, Israel has no aggressive intentions against Egypt. There is no reason why peace should not be restored, although it may be that after every military setback the Egyptian ruler finds himself under pressure to embark on a new adventure and assert his hostility against Israel. A most dangerous element in this compulsion is the Egyptian practice of falsifying the facts of any defeat and inventing a totally fictitious version for the benefit of the Egyptian public. Yesterday, Egyptian broadcasts claimed that a victorious counter-attack in the afternoon had fought off the Israel invaders and inflicted 200 casualties, and that "the first blow in Israel's preventive war failed." In fact, Israel troops had not remained in Egyptian territory although this was crossed in the course of the attack on the Egyptian line. It is not by such fantasies, however, that Nasser will be able to maintain and bolster his regime while his army knows that it is being sacrificed recklessly.

RUSSIA HAS 400 SUBS, 'JANE'S' SAYS

LONDON, Thursday (Reuter).—Russia has about 150 destroyers and not less than 400 submarines, according to the latest issue of the authoritative "Jane's fighting ships, 1955-56" published here today.

British Experts View Changed Situation

Russia May Be in Middle East to Stay

By GEORGE LICHTHEIM

LONDON.—"SOONER rather than later the West must arrive at the conclusion that nothing, now, can keep Russian embassies and emissaries out of the Middle East and that it is wisest to enlist them, as soon and as publicly as possible, in the ranks of those who do not want a second Palestinian war."

"It must be admitted that Russia's intervention has caught the West off its guard. For the real significance in the cold war of her offer of military and economic aid to the Middle East seems to be the assertion which lies behind it of her right to be consulted on the affairs of that area. That is a right which, outside the meetings of the Assembly and the Security Council and the other organs of the United Nations, the West has ignored consistently for the last ten years. Yet once the right has been asserted, it is hard to see on what grounds it can be contested, for, as has been seen, Russia's interests in the area are real."

The first of these two quotations is taken from the "Economist" of October 29, the second and more lengthy one from the November number of the Chatham House review, "The World Today." Their authors belong to the small group of experts who perform the difficult role of intermediaries between the Government and the public in matters concerning the Middle East. They can be found advising Whitehall on political strategy, explaining official policy in the press and over the B.B.C., and on occasions criticizing the Government for its failures. On the present occasion they are certainly not just voicing private sentiments. There is reason to believe that the trend of official thinking, since the Egyptian arms bombshell, has been moving in this direction.

Does this mean that British policy will increasingly favour a Four Power Agreement on the Middle East, which would recognise Russia's "real interests" in the area. Compared with the trend of American thinking there certainly is less reluctance in Whitehall to contemplate such an eventuality. Yet it seems unlikely that the change will come soon. For one thing, Sir Anthony Eden and Mr. Harold MacMillan apparently do not quite see eye to eye on this matter; for another, even if Sir Anthony could overcome his Foreign Secretary's reluctance to let Russia into the Middle East, there is American resistance to contend with. The Americans see no particular reason why the Soviet Union should be invited to join the 1950 Tripartite Declaration. The French likewise are known to be sceptical. As for the Turks, the mere thought of having Russia guarantee the peace of the Middle East is enough to make them literally see red.

What lies behind the reasoning verbalised in the above quotations is the belief that the Western position in the Middle East has in fact collapsed. It is argued here that the Egyptian decision stems from the Turco-Iraqi pact, that the Russians have successfully utilised Egyptian resentment to destroy the Arab League, and that there is now no alternative to recognising that the Soviet Union must be drawn into the traditional Great Power game in this area. On this analysis, Mr. Molotov can go on threatening a revival of the "Palestine war" until the Western Powers are willing to accept his terms.

In all this, Israel's position is never discussed in terms with which Israelis are familiar: it is treated as a marginal problem which happens to have arisen as a consequence of the traditional rivalries in the area. This outlook has to be understood if one is to make sense of British policy in the months to come. That Azzahophilism is on the decline; as for Sir Anthony Eden, no one has ever suggested that he shares Ernest Bevin's well-known sentiments towards Jews as such. It is just that (as someone who knows him is supposed to have said) "he is prejudiced against Israel." But the prejudice is strictly political. It merely so happens that Israel does not fit very well into the traditional range of ideas (or policy-making) to the "Foreign Office."

The major issue of whether or not Russia is to be associated with the maintenance of peace in the Middle East will be worked out between now and next spring, here and in Washington, with some assistance from Paris. The minor (from the Foreign Office point of view) question whether by that time the ratio of forces between Egypt and Israel can be expected to shift drastically in one direction or another, appears against this background as a strictly local problem.

For if Israel and Egypt come to blows, and *a fortiori* if they stay at peace, Russia will still try to upset the Baghdad pact and the "northern tier," to infiltrate into Persia, and promote the Popular Front in Syria. This "game of poker" becomes awkward if it leads to local wars, whereas the outcome of such wars, from the diplomatic point of view, is a secondary consideration. Certainly no one here will shed tears if Egyptian self-esteem suffers a setback. As for the Israelis — well, they'll have to look after themselves. Machiavellism? Not at all; just business as usual.

SHARETT THANKS PRESS

"I am glad to have this opportunity to thank all the representatives of the daily press and of the radio and television services assembled in Geneva, for the keen interest they have displayed in the crisis which brought me here," Prime Minister Moshe Sharett declared on leaving Geneva on Tuesday.

After stating that he hoped to arrive in Israel in time to attend the meeting of the Knesset at which Mr. Ben-Gurion would present the new Government, the Prime Minister continued:

I am leaving Geneva with the feeling that the views of the Israel Government on the gravity of the prospect which now faces our State have been fully and authoritatively presented in fairly lengthy conversations to the distinguished representatives of all the four major powers attending this conference.

Peace and security are indivisible. Israel cannot be abandoned to be the victim of the lust of aggression without the stability of the entire Middle Eastern region and for that matter of the whole world, being imperilled thereby.

This city of Geneva witnessed the first international approval for the righting of the age-old wrong perpetrated against the Jewish people when it was rendered homeless. Israel has now been reinstated as an independent nation in its ancestral home. She has given a tolerably good account of herself both by defending her hard-won independence against overwhelming odds and by developing to the utmost of her limited capacity the potentialities and derelict areas of her country — a work which is proceeding apace.

It is on this task of constructive progress that Israel is so passionately anxious to concentrate. Israel strives for peace with all her neighbours, in dedication to the ideal of peace proclaimed in antiquity from her capital, Jerusalem, and in loyalty to the principles now enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations. Israel is as ever determined to fight back if attacked. For this she must be given the means. A concerted effort is imperative to restore the balance of armed strength in the Middle East and deter aggression. This is our appeal to the world in this fateful hour.

Readers' Letters

GELBRUN'S WORK

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — Mr. Zaral's completely negative belittling criticism of Artur Gelbrun's "Song of Lamentation" upon the Fall of the Warsaw Ghetto, written in the form of a Cantata, astonished me and many other musicians and music-lovers who were fortunate enough to hear it performed last week (your issue of October 30).

Is beautiful, lyrical, moving melodic lines, Gelbrun has succeeded, without resorting to maudlin sentimentality, in expressing the great tragedy of our people. The Cantata moved solemnly from beginning to end without creating the slightest impression of tediousness upon the audience which sat spellbound and which uttered its appreciation at the end by its continued rounds of enthusiastic applause.

Would Mr. Zaral have written a Song of Lamentation in Scherzo or Allegro tempi? I also disagree with the critic that there was any "Israel twist" to the melodies (it is quite a debatable point among composers and critics whether so early in our musical creativity we have arrived in Israel at a purely "Israel" musical medium).

With all due respect for the critic's opinions, I believe in this case that his views should have been more solidly grounded to justify their devastating character.

Yours, etc.
(MRS.) MINNIE HALKIN
Jerusalem, October 31.

CAPITAL CITIES

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — Since I have been living in Washington, D.C., I am always in a bad mood as I compare this wonderfully administered city with that of our Capital, Jerusalem.

Citizens here are proud of their city and one must admit that they are fully justified. The cleanliness of the streets and markets, the wide parks, the excellent cultural institutions with free admission to the public — all these things make the citizen happy and proud.

The news I learned from *The Jerusalem Post* about Mr. Agron's election as Mayor of Jerusalem was to me a most agreeable surprise. I have full confidence in Mr. Agron's ability to bring our beloved Capital to a stage which will cause its citizens, as well as the whole nation, pride and happiness.

Yours, etc.
M. BEN
Washington, D.C., October 1955.

BITTERSWEET REWARD

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — On Friday, October 28, it was good to read in Dahn Ben Amotz's column an appreciation of Mr. Yosef Menashe, the "small unimportant official. Just a clerk in the German Colony Branch of the Jerusalem Post Office... an ideal and exemplary civil servant in action," and an appreciation of the administration of the Jerusalem Post Office for making such a suitable appointment. The right man in the right job, as our job analysts would phrase it.

However, for the people of the German Colony, the praise and appreciation makes bitter-sweet reading. Dozens of us are just now busily signing our names to a petition addressed to the Superintendent of the Jerusalem Post Office asking that Mr. Menashe be returned to the position for which he is so singularly suited in the German Colony Branch Post Office and from which he has been transferred.

Yours, etc.
(Mrs.) LAYA BEITCHMAN
Jerusalem, October 29.

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THIS WEEK...

On the Borders The Israel Defence Army dislodged Egyptian forces who had entrenched themselves in Nitzana, within Israel territory, in an operation that cost the enemy 50 dead and more than 40 prisoners. The Israel casualties were four dead and 19 wounded. The U.N. had asked Egypt on four occasions to leave the area. Earlier in the week, in a retaliatory raid, Israel attacked an Egyptian camp at Kuntilla following an attack by the Arabs on an Israel police post in the Nitzana area. The Egyptians lost 10 men and 29 were taken prisoner, while Israel lost two dead. Throughout the week Egyptian jet planes flew over Israel territory, and infiltrators crossed the lines. Three *Fedayeen* (Egyptian commandos) were killed north of Mishmar Hanegev. The Syrians shot at Israel fishing and patrol boats on Lake Kinneret.

New Government Prime Minister-designate Ben-Gurion presenting the new five-party Government to the Knesset, offered to talk peace with the Arab Governments. "Our aim is peace, not suicide," he told the world. He told the people at home not to be complacent nor to despair, and explained Israel's essential problem as one of survival. The parties represented in the Government are Mapai, Mapam, Ahdut Ha'avoda, Progressives, and Mizrahi-Hapoel Hamizrahi.

Foreign Relations Foreign Minister Moshe Sharett returned home from Geneva after meeting the Big Four Foreign Ministers in Paris and Geneva. On his return he said that the "struggle is only beginning." In Europe he had warned the Foreign Ministers that the delivery of Czech arms to Egypt is liable to set the Middle East aflame. One report said that the U.S. would consider Israel's arms request "with sympathy."

Personality Portrait

Aharon Shulov of the Biblical Zoo

By MACCABEE KASKIN

THE cool presence of mind of Dr. Aharon Shulov, Director of the Jerusalem Biblical Zoo, has averted certain disaster many times. Only a fortnight ago, he enticed "Yehuda," a 12-year-old lion, back into his cage.

An outstanding example occurred several months ago when an 18-month-old baby was bitten by a scorpion, an accident likely to prove fatal at this age. As the "scorpion expert" of Israel — Dr. Shulov has conducted research for years into locusts, spiders and scorpions, specializing in how to counter-effect the venom of the latter—he was called upon by Professor Saul Adler of the Hebrew University to improvise a makeshift remedy. He drew the blood out of 20 scorpions — the blood being an antidote to the deadly scorpion venom — and injected it into the baby. By morning it was certain that the child's life had been saved: it was the first time this method had ever been used.

Born in the farming district of Elisavetgrad, Russia, in 1907, Dr. Shulov developed an early love of animals and great interest in their care. It directed his line of studies at the Hebrew University (he came here in 1926) and later at the Universities of Naples and Padua. He has been Director of the Zoo since 1941, and lecturer in zoology at the Hebrew University, where he carries on his research projects, since 1952. He also does anti-pest work for the Government.

Zoo as Hobby

The Zoo, at which Dr. Shulov spends an average of an hour every day, he considers a hobby. A soft-spoken, modest man, his persistent efforts have made it one of Jerusalem's main attractions.

When a person has cared for animals as long as has Dr. Shulov, he easily recognizes the outstanding characteristics of each animal. "Yehuda," for example, is generally "sweet-tempered" and is dangerous only when provoked, when he eats — for he guards his food jealously — and when he is hungry. Even then, he would much sooner prefer stuffing his 250-kilogram body with deer, gazelle or donkey meat than with humans.

"Yehuda" has a remarkable memory. He instantly recognized one of his former keepers after an absence of eight years. Another example is more startling. A boy once burned his claw with a match. Five years later, "Yehuda" recognized the boy among the visitors outside his bars and went on a little rampage inside the cage.

Today, the 100-dunam Zoo houses 400 different animals, 130 of which are mentioned in the Bible. Mr. Shulov has been instrumental in bringing back to Israel ten species which were once indigenous here but which have survived only in other countries. The fallow deer, for example, was taken to Europe by the Crusaders. Other specimens are the Syrian bear, the Barbary sheep, the red deer, the squirrel and the pheasant.

The Zoo, almost a paying concern today, is expected to be one soon with the addition of a small amusement park for children, a swimming pool for both children and adults, and a botany, zoology and geology museum. At present, it costs IL.16,000 annually to maintain the Zoo. Of this sum, IL.12,000 comes from admission fees and the sale of animals. The rest comes from grants from the Municipality and the Government.

The Ministry of Labour, which has put in much work such as preparing the ground, laying paths, and making fences, has been most helpful, he adds, in giving the Zoo its attractive appearance.

Dr. Shulov and Yehuda.
Photo by Hirshbein

Wage Policy Based On Social Principle

By GERDA LUFT

IN setting wages in this country, social and "Zionist" motives have always proved stronger than economic considerations. The standard of living of the immigrant from Europe, higher than that of the Arab, had to be propped up by organizations and by subsidies. Jewish workers got a higher wage even if they did not "earn" it, with the Jewish Agency helping directly or indirectly and the consumer paying more for Jewish produce. Determination to maintain a "European" standard of living grew stronger with the development of a close-knit trade union movement, much stronger than the employer groups and backed up first by the Jewish Agency, then by the Government of Israel.

This was the reverse of the ordinary economic process. Instead of economic output determining the standard of living, that standard was set *a priori* and the economy was expected to produce enough to keep it up. As long as it did not succeed outside assistance filled the gap. It is not surprising that even in the early stages, when the unions were not very strong, wages were not relied upon to transfer workers to industries where they were most needed. The one serious period of unemployment, in the late twenties, did not result so much in a redistribution of labour with the help of lower wages as in emigration.

Creating Jobs

Since the thirties, no serious unemployment has been experienced, and whenever there has been a threat of it the authorities have done everything to create jobs. As the trade unions controlled the labour exchanges, labour was directed where it was wanted not by the automatic adjustment of wages but by organizational means.

The triumph of the social over the economic principle reached its climax with mass immigration. The threat to the (artificially created) standard of living came simultaneously from two directions: from the influx of hundreds of thousands who needed work and from the low standards of the newcomers. If economic forces had then been allowed free play, wages would have gone down with a vengeance. This was prevented in the first stages of immigration by keeping the immigrants out of economic life altogether. They were housed, clad, fed, cared for but not given work. And once they were admitted to the labour market, the unions controlled wages by organizing the newcomers and by putting them into emergency jobs at fixed wages.

The law of supply and demand for labour was thus prevented from functioning, and the lowest wage level was fixed so as not to threaten the higher ones. The introduction of a number of social services crowned this triumph of the social principle over economic calculation. That this was made possible only by a fantastic increase in outside assistance goes without saying.

One of the important results of this employment and wage policy was the prevention of the large-scale social unrest which would otherwise have threatened. But the very fact that unemployment was always nipped in the bud and that wages were not allowed to help regulate the flow of labour, also produced dangerous and paradoxical results. During certain periods, employers paid "black wages" because employment was artificially created on too large a scale. The supply of more workers to agriculture was also jeopardised.

Fed from Outside

Even if this priority of the social over the economic principles is accepted as one of the basic "facts of life," there remains the inescapable fact that it has been helped to power by outside assistance and that it will defeat its own purpose if economic facts are not brought into line with social needs. This could be done in two ways: the standard of living of all those over and above the subsistence level (according to Israel notions) could be brought down so as to let us consume only what we produce. This would obviously have very grave consequences. Or we could increase production so as to pay for the present standard of living out of our own resources. It is doubtful, however, whether the dictates of the social principle will allow us to adopt the severe economic measures which are necessary to restore economic considerations to their proper place.

This is the third of four articles. The first two appeared on October 21 and 28.

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Passenger Train Time Table

The Railway Administration wishes to announce that beginning Saturday, Nov. 5, 1955, the following changes will take place in the schedule of passenger trains:

Station	Sundays to Thursdays (except for holidays and holiday eves)			Fridays and holiday eves			On Saturday evenings and holiday nights (after nightfall)	
From Jerusalem								
To Tel Aviv	0600	0911	1622	0650	1124	1348		
To Haifa	0650	1622		0650	1134			
From Tel Aviv South (Beit Hadar)								
To Jerusalem	0647	0908	1337	0647	0908	1338		
From Tel Aviv Central (Rehov Arlosoroff)								
To Haifa	0637	0744	0909	0637	0744	0909		
	1121	1217	1354	1121	1217	1343	1913	2015
	1615	1843	2015					
From Haifa								
To Jerusalem	0600	1630		0650	1134			
To Tel Aviv	0650	0846	0941	0650	0846	1941		
	1134	1315	1413	1134	1315	1421	1928	2026
	1630	1814	2026					

Particulars of passenger train schedules are announced at Railway Stations and on time tables.

M. SAVIDOR
Director General

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Saturday Nov. 12 2 perf. 5.30, 9
Sunday Nov. 13 8.30 p.m.
Monday Nov. 14 8.30 p.m.
Tuesday Nov. 15 8.30 p.m.
Wednesday Nov. 16 4.30, 8.30
Thursday Nov. 17 8.30
Saturday Nov. 19 5.30, 9

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Burgess-Maclean Mystery Thickens

'Third Man' in Plot Believed Known

By REBECCA WEST

MANY people think they know the name of the "third man" who warned Burgess and Maclean that the net was closing about them and that it was time for them to flee.

It is not a well-known name. Probably the only reason he was not prosecuted is that the British authorities felt it might be impossible to get legal proof of a warning given by word of mouth, possibly through a go-between, to two men who themselves had gone behind the iron curtain and were no longer available for questioning.

This "third man" belonged to an organization in which a number of people known to Burgess and Maclean were employed. It was an organization which in those days had its mixture of humanity — the homosexual, the ex-Communist who joined the Party at college and left it in his maturity, the ordinary decent soul who knew Burgess and Maclean because his parents knew their parents.

Today in England this man is the centre of a spreading and degrading spot of doubt. The scandal has had its effect. Inevitably the organization as a whole is now suspected of being peopled completely by Communists and homosexuals, with queer cranks not fit to be trusted with anything. It is being smeared with a big black mark, bigger and blacker than it deserves, whatever its faults.

This is a natural consequence of Communist activity. It is not possible for a secret society to exist and make war on the open society around it without arousing such hideous mistrust as the Burgess-Maclean affair has caused in the minds of so many people.

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IN any analysis of this nature, one must examine whether this ugly situation has been deliberately exploited and titivated to be even uglier than it is.

If this is the case, then the British Government's policy of denial in the Burgess-Maclean affair becomes explicable. It cannot be, as many people now seem to want to believe, the result of plain stupidity, or Communist sympathies, or a desire to protect two members of the upper classes.

The Burgess and Maclean case in all its ramifications is a matter of security, and although there has been some curious talk about the Foreign Minister's say in the business, the undivided responsibility for all such matters lies with the Prime Minister. His is the final authority.

So the person who started the policy of hush-hush and denial was Clement Attlee, who was Prime Minister when Burgess and Maclean fled from England, and the person who obstinately persisted in it was Sir Winston Churchill, who followed Mr. Attlee as Premier.

Neither can be described as plain stupid and anyone who doubts Mr. Attlee's attitude towards Communism will surely admit that Sir Winston is sound on the point. And it is hardly possible to imagine Mr. Attlee putting himself under fire to defend the old school tie.

But the British Government's policy of silence, which has led even to charges that it is trying to whitewash two traitors, becomes intelligible if it is assumed that first Mr. Attlee and then Sir Winston Churchill found that to tell the truth about Burgess and Maclean would be to let a torrent of mud wash over England and drown the innocent as well as the guilty in a sea of gross calumny.

Burgess and Maclean knew, in any case, even if they had not lifted a finger, that they were leaving a bad story behind them. If only for the oddly incompetent security watch which allowed them to escape by failing to watch Maclean when he was out of London, that story must poison public confidence.

But it was the duty of Burgess and Maclean to do everything they could to make that story worse. They were under obligation to help lay and leave behind them a bogus trail which would help divert suspicion from the Communists who had really helped them in their escape and throw it on innocent people.

These same Communists and those other comrades who worked beside them or were friendly with them, were likely to be questioned in the inquiry which would follow their disappearance. They, too, would have to mislead the security authorities and throw suspicion on the guiltless.

Maclean was probably not much good at this stage. He was in a state of collapse and was in any case inveterately gentlemanly.

But it is terrifying to think what resources and what zest the active, the cynical, the humorous and deceptive Guy Burgess could bring to this marathon race of deception. He knew where the body was buried. Indeed, he knew where many bodies were buried.

Burgess knew all there is to know about the homosexual world: a world of vulnerable people. Unless they were of the highest courage they could be coaxed or threatened into giving undeserved certificates of character and bolstering up doubtful stories.

He also knew of other people who might be useful. For example, in the late 1930's he was instructed by the Communist Party to infiltrate into the British Fascist movements. It is said that at one Nuremberg rally he stood beside Hitler as he took the salute. Very few Englishmen were attracted to the Nazi cause, but Burgess knew them all. They, too, were vulnerable.

Burgess also knew a great deal about the British Communist Party, open and underground. He undoubtedly knew a number of people who had left the party. Many of these ex-Communists would be vulnerable and all were fair game to attack, to involve, to trap in a network of suspicion.

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INQUIRY into the Burgess-Maclean affair has therefore been met by an organized opposition which has stuck at nothing to conceal the truth. The Communists who were left behind have defended themselves. They have supported their claims to innocence by testimony, fake but carefully based on distortions of accurate information and therefore hard to controvert.

There has been an orgy of lying and it is in all circumstances not unnatural, though it has not worked out well, that first Mr. Attlee then Sir Winston Churchill should have decided to keep all knowledge of this dangerous matter in as small a circle as possible.

There was some sense in this attitude as conceived, however badly it has worked out for the Government and the Foreign Office and British security.

For it was the Soviet Union's intention to draw as much attention to the Burgess-Maclean affair as possible. Ordinarily nations keep as quiet as oysters when their spies are detected. And if Burgess and Maclean had resigned from the Foreign Office without fuss, the British authorities who were finding it so hard to collect evidence against them would have let them go in peace and kept an eye on them.

But the Soviet Union planned for them a quite unnecessarily melodramatic exit which was bound to land them on the front page. However quickly they had to leave, had they written letters of resignation to the Foreign Office and written to their families explaining they were going on a holiday, not one line suggesting that they were traitors could have been published in any newspaper in Britain.

The sole purpose of Soviet officials in providing them with such a theatrical exit was to tell the world that the British Foreign Office had two Communist spies working in it; and Mrs. Maclean's humbugging flight from Switzerland two years later can have had no purpose except to nudge the world in the ribs and ask if it had forgotten Burgess and Maclean and the inefficiency of the British. Nobody could have stopped her if she had quite openly driven her family down to the railway station and bought tickets like any other traveller. It's significant that Mrs. Maclean indulged in this whimsy just when a discussion between America and Great Britain on the sharing of atomic secrets was taking a critical turn.

Whatever the worth of the documents the two men passed to the Russians, their disappearance also, therefore, was of great worth to the Soviet Union. The scandal it has caused has thrown a spanner wrench into the works of the capitalist world. It is an attempt to disrupt the machinery of the British state and to break up the unity of the Western world, to poison, create mistrust and ill will. It aims at undermining the trust of the British people in their defences, their Civil Service, their Government. It seeks also to kill America's confidence in Britain as an ally.

It is therefore quite comprehensible that Mr. Attlee and Sir Winston Churchill should have tried to limit the scope of this sabotage by carrying on behind closed doors the task of investigation which was for all these reasons so sordid and so difficult.

This policy has not been successful. Public opinion in neither Britain nor America will be healthy and confident until they have been given a clearer picture of the situation.

It is reasonable to believe in calm analysis that that lamentable production was probably a compromise between the old regime and the new under Sir Anthony Eden and Harold Macmillan.

We must hope for greater candour, for that is the only thing which will help ease the nagging suspicion held by so many that all's not well with the British Foreign Office and the British security system, that somewhere the enemy remains in Britain's midst.

But in the meantime it should be remembered that while it is right to feel disgust and alarm over the Burgess-Maclean affair, those who give way to panic are behaving just as the Soviet Union wishes them to behave.

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This is the last of three articles. The others appeared on Oct. 21 and Nov. 2.

Mrs. Melinda Maclean, wife of Donald Maclean, and her three children, who were living in Switzerland for over a year before they joined the British ex-diplomat in Moscow, shown here in 1951. *Express Photo*

ABOARD A TRAWLER

By SHALOM COHEN

THE slender masts of fishing boats in Haifa harbour were almost still as the vessels lay shackled to each other in the quiet sea by the quayside, silhouetted in the glare of the port lights. It was almost midnight as we boarded the fishing trawler, Ha-zvi, the 40-ton experimental boat of the Government Fisheries Department, on which we were to spend the night on a fishing tour organized by the U.S. Operations Mission. We had just left the department's laboratories in town, where we had looked at charts, instruments and thousands of species of fish in endless rows of jars. Now we were to see them caught.

The twin-masted Diesel trawler pulled out and soon left the harbour behind, rolling merrily as small vessels do even in calm seas. It headed for specks of light about seven miles out, where we would watch night-fishing by Lux lamps. Soon, Haifa's glittering panorama became a long string of twinkling beads and in about half-an-hour we approached the night-fishers, not too close so as not to interfere with the operation, but close enough to be blinded by the white incandescence of the lamps whose purpose it is to attract and bring the fish to the surface. This is surface fishing and can only be done on dark nights.

The mother motor vessel had just joined the two small craft, each carrying twin Lux lamps close to the water. A net was let down from the mother vessel, and one end of it was taken up by a row boat making a complete circle around the lighted area, and returning the end of the net. Six of the crew, stripped to the waist, were hauling the net onto the deck of the larger vessel. It was slow, heavy work accompanied by raw shouts. Meanwhile, one of the lamp-boats had slipped away into the distance to another point and was tempting more fish to rise to the occasion.

There are 13 of these units in the country. They catch sardines for the factory, and blue fish, mackerel, and bonito for the market.

Shooting our best wishes, our trawler took its leave and made southwards. Israel's trawler fleet consisted of 28 vessels, the captain told us as he held the wheel. The crews numbered from six to ten. Our boat had less, because it did not fish full time, but was used for surveying purposes and for training the Mishmeret fishing school. The main problem in recruiting Jewish fishermen was their difficulty in getting used to the sea, he said. A young man himself, with a stubbled, brined face and clear blue eyes, he had the look of a confirmed sea-salt, which shows what a few years can do. Conditions were hard and pay sometimes dropped to IL100 a month with an average of IL200, he said. Many had given up, though there were still men who clung to the sea.

At about six a.m. we reached a point about seven miles off Zichron Ya'acov. The 'fathometer' in the control cabin recorded a depth of 40 fathoms (one fathom is about two metres). Aft two of the crew and the captain began to prepare the 'trawl' net. With the trawler continually on the move, a long net of graduated mesh closed at the far end is let out and dropped from the rear of the vessel. It is attached to long parallel hawsers let out after it from winches on both sides of the deck. After what seemed an interminable length of cable had been dropped, a heavy metalled wooden platform was attached to each cable and dropped to the bottom of the sea raising dust which drove the fish into the net. The bottom of the net was weighted and scraped the sea bottom while the top was held up by glass ball floats, about two metres away.

When this long operation was completed, the vessel made a wide turn and headed homeward, dragging its oversized tail behind, deep down and out of sight.

USOM Expert

Haifa-bound under a clear sky, we gathered on deck to hear the USOM expert, Dr. A. Perlmutter, a young man engaged through the University of the State of New York who for many years had been an aquatic biologist for the U.S. Government. Outlining the work of the experimental boat, he noted that one of its main tasks was to find new fishing grounds. Fishermen were very reluctant to try unknown grounds where there was a risk of the net meeting obstructions on the sea bottom and of valuable equipment being damaged. The experimental Ha-zvi could afford to act as a pathfinder and had already charted two new grounds.

Much of the boat's work was routine research of long-term value such as testing the temperature, salinity, and movement of the sea and its food organisms, which if detected and measured could help to locate the schools of fish. While Mediterranean fishing cannot be compared with the Atlantic, he said, with more experience and extended grounds fishermen here could easily hold their own.

Earlier, before we left the shore, heads of the Fisheries Department had given a picture of the economic side of the business, which was none too rosy. A ton of fish hauled by the home fleet costs about IL750 a ton, which includes IL130-IL140, the cost going to wages, maintaining boats, transport, administration, port dues, and many other expenses. For a ton of fish the fisherman receives IL450-IL700 a ton plus a IL50 government subsidy thus showing a clear deficit. As a result of this the Fisheries Department now states that 1955 will probably be considered a "drought period" similar to agriculture—and the Government will grant long term loans to the fishermen. One of the chief difficulties facing the fishing industry is the public's reluctance to buy sea fish, preferring fish-pond carp which make up about 60 per cent of home-caught fish. All the fishermen, (who swear by sea-fish) agreed that much needs to be done by the Government to popularize fish fresh from the sea, said to be recommended by experts for their high protein value.

The trawler ploughed its way on, and after dragging the net for about two-and-a-half hours, the fishermen began pulling it up with the aid of the winches until the catch, largely small fish, lay glistening on the deck, then proceeded to sort the fish out. After throwing back those unwanted, the catch came to about 75 kilos, an average haul on a poor day. Three or four catches are usually made in one day. Regular trawlers, which stay out for three or four days, have a cold store for the fish.

The crew went below for a meal. Everything there was compact, with all space exploited to the full—sleeping bunks, 'dining room,' and kitchen (gas). At 11.30 a.m. Ha-zvi drew into Haifa harbour and found a mooring place between two other trawlers. Aboard one of them, belonging to Kibbutz Ma'agan Michael, a crewman shrugged his shoulders and said that it was not worth going out — the fish would not cover the costs.

The fishermen wait for the winter. Though it means additional hardship to them, it also brings more fish. Then these pioneers will look seawards, and all the boats will go out.

THE AMERICAN SCENE

MacArthur Again

By PATRICK O'DONOVAN

WASHINGTON (OFNS). — A BRISK and utterly muddled controversy now surrounds the role of General MacArthur in the war in the Pacific. It is more than a matter of historical record, it is politics.

The "loss" of China is still an aching wound in America's side. This loss is attributed in origin to the introduction of Russia into the Far Eastern conflict—an introduction which is now seen to have been politically disastrous and militarily unnecessary. It is explained by extreme Republicans as due to the treachery of the Democrats and, more particularly, of General George Marshall. Ordinary Republicans put it down as part of the monumental error in judging the Communists by "that man" — President Roosevelt.

Now, the Defence Department has issued a 35,000-word report on Russia's entry into the Far Eastern War and it contains material that shows that MacArthur, too, recommended very heartily Russia's entry. MacArthur says that this was only his military loyalty to the Yalta decision, but that he was never consulted on these decisions. His first recommendation came one day after the break-up of that conference, and his later statements and conversations on the subject read pretty enthusiastically.

Obviously the General, who is now the head of a giant manufacturing corporation and who still from time to time hands down statements of a more than papal magnificence from his New York penthouse, is going to have more to say. Clearly all this is going to be a rich mine, both for politicians in search of scapegoats and for historians in search of theses. But now it is well buried under its weight of words.

Soviet Journalists Quizzed on Jewish Writers

By WALTER KIRSCHENBAUM

NEW YORK.— WHEREVER they have turned, seven visiting Soviet journalists now touring the United States have found themselves explaining away excesses against Jewish culture in the U.S.S.R.

They did not escape questioning upon their arrival at New York's International Airport, nor did the questioning diminish even while they were visiting the Metropolitan Museum of Art the following day. There, Jacob Pat, Executive Secretary of the Jewish Labour Committee and Chairman of the Congress for Jewish Culture which has been trying for six years to ascertain the fate of Jewish writers, artists and cultural leaders in the U.S.S.R., cornered the journalists and questioned them in Russian. The same tenor of questioning continued at a press reception at the Overseas Press Club later the same evening.

At the airport, upon their arrival, the journalists, all of whom hold high policy posts in various organs of Soviet propaganda, refused "to discuss politics," when they were asked to comment on the shipment of Soviet arms to Nasser. Later on, after a hasty briefing by a Soviet Embassy official, the spokesman for the group, tall, droopy-lidded Boris Nikolaevich Kampov - Polevoy, asked that he be allowed to correct his former refusal. He said that the arms came from Czechoslovakia and of course, Czechoslovakia was a sovereign nation. He refused to be drawn into a discussion of the difference between Soviet and Czech arms.

It was at the Metropolitan Museum as the visitors were guided through the halls of Dutch Masters — Vermeer, Rubens and Rembrandt — that the opening volley was fired in the Jewish assault which will come to a climax in two weeks. For, by that time, the seven journalists will return to New York and they are expected to carry out their promise to meet with prominent American-Jewish cultural leaders for a demitasse meeting at the summit. The promise, if it reflects current international proclivities, might also be taken back before it can be fulfilled. By the time the journalists return from their State Department-sponsored tour, having been asked the same questions about Jews behind the Iron Curtain dozens of times, it will become increasingly evident that they have no knowledge other than what a Soviet MVD agent travelling with them has briefed them to reply.

The fact that the journalists were poorly briefed to begin with was set in bold relief by Jacob Pat's reconstruction of his queries to Polevoy and Gribachev in the halls of the very staid art museum.

The interview ran as follows:

Pat: "You have undoubtedly heard about the great interest displayed concerning the fate of Jewish writers in the Soviet Union. The majority of them were members of the Soviet Writers Union. You have also undoubtedly heard about such prominent members of your Union as Peretz Markesch, Itzik Pfeffer, David Bergelson and others. Do you know their fate at the present moment?"

Gribachev: "We are from the younger generation and we are not too well acquainted with all of the members of our Union. I have only heard, from good sources, that Peretz Markesch is dead. I knew him very well."

Pat: "Are you certain that he is dead? Reports from Soviet sources that Markesch was still living in Moscow were published as late as two weeks ago."

Gribachev: "I am certain that he is dead. I remember, because I heard about it. About your other questions, the Chairman of our Committee, Mr. Polevoy can inform you better."

Polevoy: "We have 3,500 members in our union, and it is very difficult to know particularly about our members. I am well acquainted with a very talented Jewish poet, Kvitko. They will soon be publishing a book of his poems. I am writing a foreword to it."

Pat: "Is Kvitko living?"

Polevoy: "I think he is living. I am not positive."

Pat: "Is the book in Yiddish or Russian?"

Polevoy: "In Russian translation."

Later, at the Overseas Club, Polevoy "discovered" that Kvitko was still alive and that Bergelson, about whom Pat had also asked, was dead. How did Polevoy know? It seems, he replied, that Bergelson's son, a very talented young man, came to Polevoy to ask his help in getting permission to erect a monument on his grave. Was this the custom — to get permission to erect such a monument, if Bergelson wasn't found dead in a prison cell? No reply — just stares from the delegation who had learned the fate of Jewish writers somewhere between the Metropolitan Museum and the Overseas Press Club.

The delegation told a group of Jewish newspaper reporters at the Club that it had already indicated to Pat their readiness to discuss the matter further when they returned from their American tour. In the meantime, someone in the Kremlin will dig up the facts — if not the bones!

What's New

By DAHN BEN-AMOTZ

THE last shower has broken and autumn is showing its cold nose. The apricot and almond trees are turning yellow. The skies are getting lower from day to day and magnificent flocks of clouds drift in the heavens. The roofs drip wetness in the morning, the milkman is already wearing his sweater, there are fewer and fewer silver ice-cream wrappers on the sidewalks, the policemen will soon take out their blue wool uniforms, people drink hot tea in the cafes instead of iced coffee, the clotheslines in the courtyards display winter clothes and woollen blankets which smell strongly of moth balls. The time has come to repair your roof, there is a smell of hot asphalt in the streets, the bus drivers sigh with arthritic pains: soon they'll all go to Tiberias.

Autumn in poetry has always been the symbol of sadness, sadness and aging, but autumn in Israel is different. When Israel's poets use autumn as a symbol of the dusk of life or morbidness, we never quite believe them. We have always had the impression that they are chewing something which has been chewed before by others who perhaps felt what they wrote.

We remember one particular autumn we spent in Turin in Italy. We stayed in a small hotel in a small room whose window overlooked a big public garden. We didn't know anybody in town and the loneliness helped us to understand better the meaning of autumn. The walls of our room were covered with yellowish wall-paper and the colour of the printed flowers was faded. We used to stand for long hours near the closed window looking at the red leaves falling from the chestnut trees. The garden was usually empty. Only once did we see there an old man who passed through it with small cautious steps, poking his pointed cane in the thick carpet of leaves. We followed him with our eyes until a great wind blew through the garden, lifting the leaves off the ground in great masses and with them, it seemed to us at that moment, the old man, too. The skies were grey and lay heavily on the roofs of the city. We could hardly distinguish the smoke from the chimneys and the clouds.

We remember one evening walking on the banks of the river in Turin. The street lamps threw a sad, dreamlike light in the thick wet fog. Wherever we walked, we saw yellow leaves floating with terrible slowness through the cold fog. The trees were black and naked. They looked dead, and only then did we understand for the first time the meaning of the lyric images of autumn. An autumn such as that we have never seen here. We have never really seen leaves drifting in masses from the trees. In many of our orchards, man must help the tree shed its leaves. We have always seen autumn as the symbol of rejuvenation. The fields which stood yellow and dead in the summer become suddenly green after the first rain, the dry heat disappears and the air becomes fresher, the skies which for many months have stood so high and unbearably empty are suddenly full of movement and life. Somehow spring, more than autumn, has always been our own symbol of sadness, but this may have something to do with the end of the fiscal year.

AT the International Conference of Travel Agents in Lausanne, which we began to report on last week, much space was devoted to the pavilions of the various participating countries. The conference chairman and many tourism experts were unanimous in their praise of the Israel pavilion which was put up with good taste and simplicity. Its main exhibits were large landscape photographs, mostly of Biblical sites, posters by Jean David, a few tapestries, a few dolls, and some ceramics. An El Al stewardess who filled in as clerk at the pavilion decided, for some reason or other, that a large copper plate by Louise Schatz, which had been awarded a Gold Medal at Milan, wasn't worth displaying. She used it as an ashtray under the table. The Israel and Egyptian pavilions were separated by an empty one, and we felt that nothing symbolized quite so clearly how things stood in the Middle East tourist trade today.

On one of the first days of the conference we dropped in at the Israel pavilion and found it it humming with people from all over the world. Mr. Touriel, manager of the Israel Tourist Office in London, was holding a modest reception which appeared positively humble by the sumptuous standards of the other conference parties. The stewardess and a medical student (the very same one, by the way, who got his picture taken with Bulganin and Khrushchev at the Summit Conference in Genova) were passing around Israel wine and cognac and Swiss pastry. The guests also received pieces of olive wood with little Zion copper plaques on them, while Mr. Melamed, one of Israel's veteran travel agents, was distributing a special issue of *The Jerusalem Post* that had been flown in the day before. Instead of trying to catch the mood at the reception, we decided to buttonhole some of the agents and ask them what their professional contact with Israel had been. We took down their answers on the back of their business cards, and here they are in shortened form.

Henri Kronengold from New York: Last year, 85 of his customers went to Israel. Six Christians, rest Jews. Most went as tourists. He has an office with big show windows on Seventh Avenue corner 31st Street and he puts all the Israel posters in them. A lot of people come in to ask for posters, but unfortunately he gets only one of each kind.

Joseph A. Altomonte from Mansfield, a little town, population 60,000. Last year he sent 20 tourists to Israel. He doesn't try to talk people into going. He doesn't know enough about the country. He didn't know that Jerusalem was divided. If anybody asks him anything he tells them what the Tourist Centre pamphlets have to say about it.

Herman F. Anspach of Chicago ("Travel Service on an International Scale"): Twenty of his people went to Israel last year. He hopes this year there'll be many more. So do we. Arranges special tours that take in famous European restaurants. Publishes a little booklet telling the story of the restaurants and giving their special menus. The booklet goes out to 30,000 readers. Wants the history of Israel's best restaurant. Asks us to enclose a characteristic menu. Promises to print in booklet. We didn't tell him there were no good restaurants in Israel. One surely couldn't recommend Kasit. But the history of Kasit is interesting. Once it was a shoemaker's shop and even today it isn't a restaurant.

W. R. "Bill" Nagle of Mexico ("The Smiling Irishman") hasn't been to Israel. He doesn't know anything about Israel except that we threw out the English. Once sent 20 tourists to Israel: Jewish furriers. He receives printed matter but never got any posters. He'd be pleased to display them in his show window.

Apostolidis of Athens, Greece: About 150 Israel-bound Americans went through his bureau in the course of last year. Sent ten rich Greeks and about 1,000 Jews, but says you couldn't call these tourists. They go to visit their relatives and they don't throw money around. Says Israel sends him the best and the fullest tourist information. Isn't getting posters. Doesn't have any complaints about Israel and didn't hear any from his customers. It's the other way round: they go for a couple of days and stay a week.

Walter Plaut of New York (short and grey-haired, and everybody calls him Einstein) Knows Israel very well and a lot of Israelis know him. Sent about 300 tourists last year. Displays Israel posters and dolls in his show window. Everybody asks for the Jean David posters but he doesn't have enough. Glad Americans no longer need Israel visas. Discussed it a year ago with Ben-Zvis and with Moishe. We asked which Moishe. Moishe Sharett of course. Asks us to give them his regards. He's taking a trip around the world. He visited Schweitzer in the jungle and Schweitzer asked him to give his regards to Martin Buber.

Pierre Le Bourgeois of Lyons, France, sent 20 French businessmen to Israel last year. They were looking into investment possibilities. This year he sent a group of 25 Catholics who crossed at Mandelbaum Gate. Has no complaints. Wants more posters.

Mrs. Tordjman of Casablanca speaks Hebrew and knows Israel well. Her son speaks Hebrew, too. She is the main agent for Zim and El Al. Has no opportunity to make propaganda, of course. Goes from house to house and organizes group visits. That's in addition to taking care of emigrants' papers, of course.

Robert Bloch from California knows and loves Israel. Sends about 100 tourists a year. Thank you very much Mr. Bloch. Maurice P. Antognini sends about 25 people a year. Most of his clients are Jewish and that's why they don't complain, he says. They're full of praise for Israel's achievements. They used to complain about the food. Today, things are a little better. M. Rubinfeld of New York sends about 900 visitors a year. Mainly students, study groups, etc. Sent the Zimriya. Any complaints? No. Absolutely sure? Well, if you must know, they ought to build more youth hostels in Israel. At least 150 rooms. Should be clean and cheap. Should get rid of the old ships and buy new ones for the Mediterranean runs.

Last to be questioned is Mr. Frederick Sall of Massachusetts. He only gets about a dozen Israel-bound travellers every year, mostly Jews. They're very proud of their people. It's not just the sightseeing they care about, but also the history, and business. He doesn't even try to talk them into going to Israel. Usually they try to convince him to go, and this year they almost succeeded. He doesn't know how long he'll be able to go on resisting.

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Greco-Turkish Relations Improve

By A Special Correspondent

ATHENS (OFNS). — FOR the first time since Turkish mobs pillaged Greek property in Istanbul and Izmir (Smyrna) six weeks ago, there are signs that relations between the two countries are on the mend.

The Greeks, whose reactions to these attacks were commendably restrained at the time, have been demanding moral and material satisfaction from the Turks. A beginning has been made to clear off both accounts. In Izmir, where the Greek Consulate was turned into a ruin and the homes of Greek NATO officers and their families were ransacked, the Turks offered moral restitution by paying formal honours on October 24 to the raising of the Greek flag on the new Consulate building, in the presence of the Greek Ambassador, Turkish troops, the Turkish Minister of Communications and members of foreign diplomatic missions. They are also paying LT12,000 for the damage to the Greek Consulate in Izmir and offering full compensation to the Greek NATO officers.

The new Greek Premier, Mr. Karamanlis, has declared that the Turkish moves are a distinct step forward in the mending of relations with Greece. And Mr. Karamanlis himself must take most of the credit for the repair of a breach which had begun to disturb the efficient functioning of NATO in the Eastern Mediterranean. Against all expectations, the young Greek Premier took strong action from the moment he assumed office. He coldly refused American aid offered after the recent floods in Greece; he forbade the visit of NATO officers from the Paris training school; he banned participation in NATO exercises of Greek units; and he recalled the Greek troops from Korea.

It is clear that, in the face of this Greek determination, the Americans have brought some pressure on Turkey to conciliate the Greeks and make it possible to restore the equilibrium of NATO. The latest Turkish moves, after six weeks of sullen indifference to Greek demands (except for a vague expression of regret from Premier Menderes) reveal a sudden change of mind.

So far, the Turkish climb-down has been confined to the events which occurred in Izmir — where NATO's Halfsee headquarters are located.

PELTOURS

PEL PELTOURS

TRAVEL · TOURS · INSURANCE · FREIGHT

DEPARTURES: NOVEMBER 6 TO NOVEMBER 12

FROM LYDDA AIRPORT

Date	Time	Company	Destination
SUN. Nov. 6	0020	CYPRUS AIR	Nicosia, Athens, Rome, London
	0600	L.A.I.	Rome
	1100	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Zurich, Paris, New York
	2000	EL AL	Rome, Paris, London, New York
MON. Nov. 7	1900	EL AL	Nicosia
TUES. Nov. 8	0010	S.A.S.	Istanbul, Vienna, Duesseldorf, Copenhagen, Stockholm
	0600	CYPRAIR	Nicosia, Athens, Rome, London
			Ankara, Istanbul, Port Sudan, Khartoum
	0900	SWISSAIR	Athens, Geneva, Zurich
	0945	SABENA	Athens, Brussels, New York
	1000	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris, New York
	1100	K.L.M.	Munich, Amsterdam, New York
	1600	EL AL	Istanbul
WED. Nov. 9	0600	L.A.I.	Rome
	1100	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Geneva, Paris, New York
	1900	EL AL	Nicosia
THUR. Nov. 10	0030	CYPRAIR	Nicosia, Athens, Milan, London
	0600	L.A.I.	Athens, Rome, New York
	0600	EL AL	Rome, Paris, London
	1000	T.A.E.	Nicosia, Athens
	1015	K.L.M.	Rome, Amsterdam, New York
	2100	EL AL	Nairobi, Johannesburg
FRI. Nov. 11	1500	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Milan, Paris, New York
SAT. Nov. 12	2040	EL AL	Rome, Vienna, Zurich, Brussels

FROM HAIFA AIRPORT

FRI. Nov. 11	0020	CYPRUS AIR	Nicosia, Athens, Istanbul

FROM HAIFA PORT

Nov. 5, 1955 s.s. GRIMANI Larnaca, Piraeus, Naples, Genoa
Nov. 12, 1955 s.s. NEGBAH Marseilles.

PELTOURS

TEL AVIV: 36 Rehov Ahad Ha'am, Telephones: 6338/7 & 66774/5
JERUSALEM: 3 Rehov Shlomzion Hamalka, Telephones: 6818/9
HAIFA: 48 Ha'atzmaut Road, Telephones: 4541/3
BENOVOT: Rehov Herzl, Telephone: 324

BRAVE NEW WORLD

Heart-warming, comic and cruel, the story of New China is perhaps the strangest ever told. When Dennis Bloodworth takes you on a tour of this Brave New World, you will think, more than once, that you are in a Lewis Carroll Wonderland. And you'll want to read every line.

"The New China" will appear in The Jerusalem Post in five instalments, beginning on Monday.

Great Pianist's Most Memorable Concert was 'Last Night'

By MALKA RABINOWITZ

SOLOMON

NIGHT after night for the past week a short, balding man has stood on Israel concert platforms to receive the warm and prolonged cheers of grateful audiences. The concert-goers had good reason for their gratitude — they had heard the great English pianist, Solomon, play Beethoven's Emperor Concerto with incomparable purity and loveliness.

They saw a musician who carries around none of the mannerisms popularly associated with his profession. Solomon fingers the piano calmly, occasionally lifting and nodding his head as if lost in the music. His concert dates with the Israel Philharmonic Orchestra were made two-and-a-half years ago — an advance undertaking unique for the Philharmonic.

Solomon's private conversation is at once lively, understated (he is British), and charming. Chatting with this interviewer at the King David Hotel last week, he commented definitively, if courteously, on the questions put to him. "Child prodigies? I don't really approve of them" (Solomon gave his first public concert at the age of eight). "When I was young, I studied in a prep school in London for a few hours a day, but my education was generally neglected. I think it's something that should not be allowed for other youngsters. It is much more important to have the joys of being young than to give performances."

Visiting artists, speaking for the record, are generally wary of any question containing the word "favourite." When pressed for the name of his favourite pianist, Solomon countered with a list that included Rachmaninoff, Schnabel, Paderewski, Leopold Godovsky, Rubinstein and Hoffmann. Where his musical repertoire is concerned, the pianist said that he had no favourites. "If a pistol were put to my head, I'd say both Brahms piano concertos. When I have the privilege of playing a certain piece of music, I think *that* one is the best." Not a fan of modern music, although he listens to and reads a lot of it, Solomon thinks he can do "the greatest service by playing music that is near my heart and mind."

Asked what he does during his vacations, Solomon produced a wistful smile. "Well, last summer, I took three weeks off and spent a couple of days gambling in the South of France. Three years ago, I was home in London for five weeks. For the past six or seven years, I've been travelling more or less non-stop." He added with some determination that he was taking six or seven months off at the end of next May for "quiet study, catching up on gramophone recordings and seeing friends."

Solomon employs the time left over from a gruelling schedule to maximum advantage. "I back horses, play poker and bridge — I think my game is pretty good, although my partners don't always agree — and drive a car. I adore the theatre and curiously enough, I love going to concerts."

In performing before audiences in different corners of the globe, the artist has come across some peculiar reactions. In Japan, where he gave his first concert 18 months ago, the pianist found his listeners reluctant to show emotion. "After the first concert when the applause is very limited, you think 'Oh, dear, oh dear, they don't like me very much.' You know you hope they'll ask for an extra piece or two. But the Japanese feel that it's impolite. Only when I looked down into the first rows did I see the intense enjoyment on their faces. In Scandinavia, its very interesting When the orchestra approves of you, the brass section will play a fanfare when you come on to take a call. They don't do it very often, and it's a great thrill when it happens. The American audience, now, is a lovely audience —extremely attentive. In practically all parts of the States, there's a few minutes hush right before the concert starts. In other countries, the conductors have to hold up their batons to get quiet."

Despite these differences, the pianist has found audiences all over the world to be "curiously similar. Any audience is ready to respond to great music played with serious endeavour."

We asked Solomon which of his performances he considered the most memorable. He answered unhesitatingly — "last night's in Tel Aviv — not because it happened last night. The orchestra was so lovely and has such a wonderful spirit."

We received the impression on hearing Solomon play in Jerusalem last week, that the orchestra might have similar feelings about its distinguished guest. As spokesman for the audience that sat in Edison Hall during that performance we would like to sound a loud and long fanfare for the pianist Solomon.

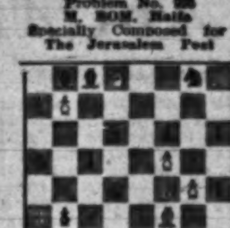
CHESS

November 4, 1955

Problem No. 324
E. PUIG AMBROS, Spain
Specially Composed for The Jerusalem Post

Kh6; Qb6; Bg7; Bf1, Bf6; Kte5, Pd4. (7)
Ke6; Bh5; Kte8, Kte4; Pc3, d3, d6, d7, f4, g2. (10)
WHITE MATES IN TWO

Problem No. 325
M. ROM, Haifa
Specially Composed for The Jerusalem Post



Kf6; Qa5; Bc2; Bf3, Bh5; Ktd5, Ktf2; Pb7, e2, f5, g4. (11)
Kd4; Qf1; Ra7, Rd6; Bh8, Bh5(?); Ktg3; Pb3, c5, f6, h4, h6. (13)
SELFMATE IN TWO

SOLUTIONS. Problem No. 320. (Van Dijk): 1.Kf8 Kb5(g5) 2.Qe7 (Qf5). ENDGAME No.107 (Guest): 1.Kc2 Kh2; 2.Kd3 Kh3; 3.Ke4 Kh4; 4.Kf5 Kh5 5.Bf8! R:a7; 6.Bh6+ and wins.

SOLVING CONTEST (Problems 300-309). Maximum: 4-3-2-3-2-3-2-3-3-2/26. Spitzer 20, Jakob 19, Grunfeld, Cohn, Edelstein, Mark, Peleg 7, Bassfreund 4.

REMARKS: No. 300: No solution after 1.—Re6 (pointed out only by Spitzer).

With only three rounds to go in the Israel Championship, it is almost certain that Czerniak is going to emerge winner of this contest as he now leads his nearest opponent, Porath, by 2½ points after having won his adjourned game against Aloni. It will be remembered that this game was adjourned after the 42nd move in the following position: White (Aloni)— Kf2; Kte5; Pb5, d4, f4, g2, h3. Black (Czerniak) — Kh6; Kte3; Pa4, b6, f5, g6, h4. Play continued as follows:

43.Ktd3 a3; 44.Ktc1 Ktd5; 45. Kf3 Kg7; 46.Kta2 Ktc7; 47.Ke3 Kf6; 48.Kd3 Ktd5; 49.Ke4 Kt:f4; 50.Kb3 Kt:g2; 51.K:a3 g5; 52. Ktc3 Kte3; 53.Kte2 f4; 54.Kte3 Kf5; 55.d5 f3; 56.d6 Ktc4+; 57.Kb4 Kt:d6; 58.Ktd1 Kf4, and White resigned. Among the other games that had been adjourned, Van Amrungen beat Weiler.

The highlight of the 12th round was Porath's win over Dr. Oren, and that in only 24 moves! Here is the game:

Game No. 522
White: OREN Black: PORATH

1.d4 Ktf6; 1.e4 e6; 3.Ktc3 Bb4; 4.e3 c5; 5.Bd3 d5; 6.Ktge2 Ktc6; 7.c:d e:d; 8.d:c B:c5; 9.0-0 0-0; 10.h3 Qe7; 11.Bb2 Rd8; 12.Ktb5 Bg4; 13.h3 Bh5; 14.Qe1 Ktb4; 15.Ktf4 Bg6; 16.Kt:g6 h:g6; 17. Qe2 Kte4; 18.a3 Ktg3!; 19.f:g3 Q:e3+; 20.Q:e3 B:e3+; 21.Kh1 Kt:d3; 22.Bf3 d4; 23.Bb1 Kt:b2; 24.R:b2 a6. White resigns.

Czerniak added another win to his score, this time over Van Amrungen, Aloni beat Zakon, while the games David drew with Labunski and Rozenberg with Dinner. Adjourned: Weiler-Dobkin. Postponed: Smiltiner-Shayovich. Kniager had to withdraw from the tournament on account of his ill health, and as he has played over 50 per cent of his games, his remaining opponents are to have a plus score against him. Scores after the 12th round were: Czerniak 10½, Porath 8; Aloni and Smiltiner 7½(1), Fischer 6½, Zakon 6(1), Oren 6, Dobkin 5½(1), Dinner and Rozenberg 5½, Labunski and Van Amrungen 4½(1), Weiler 4(2), David 3(2), Shayovich 2½(2).

GOTEBORG 1955
Game No. 533

White: BRONSTEIN Black: GELLER

1.e4 c5; 2.Ktf3 Kte6; 3.Bb5 g6; 4.c3 Bg7; 5.d4 Qb6; 6.a4 c:d; 7.0-0 a6; 8.B:c6 Q:c6; 9.c:d Q:e4; 10.Ktc3 Qf5; 11.Re1 d5; 12.a5! Bd7; 13.Qb3, Ktf6; 14.Re5! Qd3; 15.R:e7+ K:e7; 16.Kt:d5+ Kf7; 17.Q:d3 f6; 18.Bd2 Kf7; 19.Qb3 Be6; 20.Kte1 Rhe8 21. Ktd3 Re6; 22.Rac1 Bf8; 23.R:c6! Black resigns.

STAR-GAZING

VENUS is slowly moving away from the sun, only 45 minutes behind it at the beginning of the month but one-and-a-half hours behind it at the end, giving the evening onlooker plenty of opportunity to behold it. On the 16th, the two-day-old moon of Kislev will be seen a little to its left, in the evening. During the daytime, the two heavenly bodies will have been so close together that from Arabia, for example, an occultation can be observed through the telescope.

Jupiter is getting appreciably closer, its magnitude growing this month from—1.5 to—1.75. Early risers (5.45 a.m.) can tell this readily by comparing it with Sirius, which was visibly brighter than the planet last month but will be surpassed by it in brilliancy by next month. Jupiter is now rising after midnight, but will be rising at 10:30 p.m. by the end of October. On the evening of the 12th, it will be near Regulus (Alpha Leonis) than which it will by then be 13 times brighter, though Regulus is a star of the first magnitude.

There will be a partial eclipse of the moon from 6.21 p.m. to 7.37 p.m. on the 29th — very partial, though, and at its height, 6.59 p.m., the shadow of the earth will only be obscuring one-eighth of the moon's surface.

Fixed stars: (Nov. 1, 9 p.m.; Dec. 1, 7 p.m.). The summer triangle can still be seen, but Vega, its brightest star, is nearly setting. The Big Dipper, known so well to the North European, is so close to the northern horizon that it can only be seen in flat country. The same applies to that jewel among the constellations, Orion, slightly to the south of due east, and to Castor and Pollux in the east.

The "W" of Cassiopeia, on the other hand, is at its highest in the sky, standing actually south of the zenith. In the east and in the southeast respectively are Taurus the Bull and the Pleiades—better appreciated through binoculars than through the telescope, which cannot get them all into its field of vision at one time. *JOSEF SMOIRA*

NATURE NOTES

Name Just Suits

HANS Huckebein was the name given by the German satirist Wilhelm Busch to his raven, as undignified a mischiefmaker as you could find. In folklore and poetry the raven has usually had a most sinister role, better in keeping with his appearance — black as night, with huge wingspan, terrific beak, and generally malevolent air. Now, a correspondent from Ma'ayan Zvi, near Zichron Ya'acov, tells me that to his sorrow he has found Busch right.

He took a young raven from his nest in the Mt. Carmel rocks at considerable danger, dangling from a rope, and at first try chased away by the parents. He kept the beautiful bird caged at first and began to tame him. For some weeks now he has set the bird free for two hours before sunset, hoping it would find its way back to its roomy cage, hung in a tree. This it can or will not do, for some reason, but returns and waits to be taken up by its master and shut in its cage, very willingly. However, it has lately developed into a deplorable nuisance during its free hours, chasing and frightening the children and plucking flowers and holding emphatic and very noisy monologues, by preference in the early morning or of a *Shabbat* afternoon, when the tired *kibbutzniks* wish to enjoy their well-earned rest.

Its master hoped to teach our mischievous raven to talk — but not having enough time for the bird's education, he has not succeeded so far. At the moment he is making use of the bird's inventive mischievousness for the purpose of shooting a film showing all its naughty tricks. *P. A.*

Schaar at Haifa Museum; Picasso's Graphic Work

THE Haifa Municipal Museum has had a short exhibition of oils and drawings by Pinhas Schaar.

The drawings, zincograph illustrations to a French translation of the poems of the Yiddish writer, M. L. Halperin, overflow with esoteric symbolism which, in content and style, emanates from "Art Nouveau". The cock and crescent frequently recur. Pierrot plays his flute at three sailing ships in ordered design. Why "Art Nouveau" had to reappear in 1955 is not clear.

The oils repeat the same symbolism likewise symmetrically arranged. Here images placed within a cow ("The Milkmaid") are inspired by Chagall. However, instead of using these motifs to create plasticity, Schaar tries to hang them on a central axis, e.g., the line formed by the chair backs of "Three Symbolical Figures" and the arrangement of "Totem". The best of his oils is perhaps "The Wooden Horse".

For the "Israel Work of the Fortnight," the Museum displays a very competent photograph of two hands by Hella Fernbach. They, with their long, lacquered nails, echo the esotericism of the Schaar exhibition.

Classical Cubism

THE new Carmel Studio, Mt. Carmel, has opened with a show of Picasso's graphic work and Kahana's pottery. The latter is already so deservedly known that any critic who turns towards pictures that do not usually come his way will be pardoned.

The main item consists of the 14 etchings entitled "Dances," depictions of ballet dancers, from Picasso's classical period of the early Twenties. Like Braque, he has gone straight to the Greek vase. You recognize the straight noses, the fringed hair, the chiton with which he has clad the women. Hellenic, too, are the standardized faces. But the sharp, clean touch and, above all, the power of expression in a broken line — that is modern. The classical obsession persists in 1948 with the "Study of Profiles", profiles etched one after the other as on a page out of a sketchbook. It persists side by side with "Seated Couple" (1951), contemporary Picasso where Cubism is superimposed on his classicism.

Going backwards to 1904, the two miserable figures of "The Frugal Meal" typify the Blue Period and, among the Picasso posters, that for the 1954 Paris Exhibition recalls the artist's first arrival in Paris when he lay under the spell of Toulouse-Lautrec. Finally, a facsimile lithograph of the 1907 oil "The Young Ladies of Avignon" gives an idea of the picture which originated the name "Cubism" and marked its independence of its forbear, Post-Impressionism. *H.*

Acheson at Safrai

THE Safrai Gallery in Jaffa Road opened a series of exhibitions by American artists last Monday with a show of paintings by Alice Stanely Acheson of Washington. Mrs. Acheson is the wife of Dean Acheson. As an artist, she is truly American — her mother was a famous watercolourist, her grandfather took his easel out into the Far West, where he painted Red Indian chiefs in council.

Alice S. Acheson's paintings are clearly impressionist, contemporary in subject and original in colour. They show original talent, formed by studious training. She has exhibited in several American cities, but this is her first show this side of the Atlantic. *Th.F.M.*

HEARD ABROAD

Mass travel by air may prove to be more significant to world destiny than the atom bomb. — Mr. Juan Trippe, President of Pan American World Airways.

It is not recognised by the fraternity of the books that it is far more difficult to play hard and work hard than merely to work hard. — Manchester University Medical School Gazette.

Etiquette? It's the art of yawning with one's mouth shut. — Herve Alphand (French Delegate to United Nations.)

My grandmother was very beautiful. I take after her. My mother never was beautiful. I don't resemble my mother — Marilyn Monroe.

Radio Review

Listeners Phone in Replies

LAST week's edition of Galei Zahal's Friday evening light magazine provided delightful fare. It started with a "listeners' poll." Until recently, the answers to the "question of the week" were received by letter and read out by the announcers, but now the simple innovation has been introduced of inviting listeners to phone in their replies. These telephone calls are recorded and introduced in the programme. The telephone has a limited tonal range and all voices broadcasting via telephones tend to sound flat and lack distinctiveness. Nevertheless, the new approach is an improvement on impersonal reading and provides a welcome substitute until technical facilities are available to record "face to face" in the street.

Unfortunately, the current questions lack pep and consequently the answers tend to be wishy-washy. The question posed should be somewhat more controversial than comments on the programme or comparisons between an act of heroism and a life of bravery. Another improvement would be to place this item as the last feature. Instead of getting listeners all worked up and then telling them to phone in their answers in 25 minutes' time, it would be more logical to pose the questions at the end and let the phoning start immediately.

The second item was an adaptation of a short joke by Stephen Leacock, "The Magician's Revenge," which was amusing though obvious. Then Uri Sela presented a witty summary of a new film, which had a welcome iconoclastic ring. After some snippets of film news, the guest of the week appeared in the person of a Tel Aviv magician who explained the secret of one of his tricks — as do all the best magicians. Then the week's new record was a fascinating choice — a haunting French Arabic tango; and the feature ended with another selection of snippets. It was all highly enjoyable and just right for Friday night.

SATURDAY morning music brought a recorded performance of Vivaldi's "The Seasons," an important but seldom-heard musical classic. This is divided into 12 parts, each of which has a programmatic title. The unfamiliar list was reeled off by the announcer and the work then played straight through. Unless Dr. Salo Finkelstein was listening, not one person could have caught and remembered these titles. The movements should have been announced separately, or preferably in groups of three. Where the preliminary details consist of speed indications (*andante, allegro*, etc.), it does no harm if these are not repeated because the audience can hear for itself what sort of movement is being broadcast. But where the music is descriptive, allowance should be made for the listener to whom the work is unknown.

THE most fantastic event of the week over the air was last Saturday evening's 8.30 newscast which went from bad to verse, ending in a full-blooded declamation of the latest poem by Nathan Alterman. One wonders whether this precedent will be regularly followed by the News Department, and whether other poems will be inserted at the appropriate place. Thus, the latest news about Farouk's depredations can be followed by *Idylls of the King*, rises in the electricity tariff could be capped by *The Charge of the Light Brigade*, and the publication of a new telephone directory could be the signal for *The Ring and the Book*. I particularly hope that political news will henceforth be spiced with limericks, while clerihews also offer intriguing possibilities. In fact, it might be an idea to write the bulletins in rhyme. *AUDIO*

PICK OF NEXT WEEK'S LISTENING: Modern Greek Music (tomorrow at 3); Stravinsky's "Apollo Musagetes" (Sunday at 7.42); "Open Doors" (Sunday at 9.30); Yehuda Paradis to young children (Monday at 5.15); Sholem Aleichem's "On a Violin" (Monday at 9); "Robert Schumann" (Weds. at 5.30.)

ON THE AIR

FIRST PROGRAMME
382, 269, 33.3 & 43.9 M.

News: Hebrew: 7 a.m. (tomorrow 8.30 a.m.) 1.30, 6.00, 6.15, 8.30 and 11.00 p.m. Arabic Programme (including News): 8 a.m., 2.15 and 6.30 p.m.

TODAY

6.00 a.m. Morning Programme (Haifa only). 6.30 Service. 6.35 Exercise. 6.45 Musical Clock (R). 7.15 Melodies (R). 9.00 Close Down.

12.00 N. "Music at Noon" Robert Hellens (R). 12.30 "Military Bands" (R). 12.50 Programme for Hospitals (R). 1.45 Break for Music. 2.30 Kabbalat Shabbat. 4.00 Children's Hour. 4.30 Chess Corner. 4.50. Classic Requests: Rachmaninov: Piano Concerto No.2, Op. 18. Honegger: Symphony No. 2 for Strings and Trumpet. 7.00 "Shabbat Shalom." 8.00 Bible Reading. 8.15 Talk. 8.45 Friday Night Concert: Beethoven: Overture "Fidelio"; Bizet: "Roma" Suite; Barber: Cello Concerto op. 22; Sibelius: Symphony No. 7 in C-major 105. 10.15 Short Story. 10.30 Israel Tunes. 11.10 Close Down.

TOMORROW

7.30 a.m. Service and Melodies. 8.40 Songs (R). 9.00 Morning Concert: Haydn: Organ Concerto in F-minor; Mozart: Songs; Jan Malat: "Slavonic Girls" — Suite. 9.45 Operetta & Film. 10.15 Literature Corner. 10.45 Concert Hall: Hanan Schlesinger: Israel Suite. Glazunov: Violin Concerto in A-minor. 11.30 Curtain Up. "Tranquillo" by Anatole France. 12.15 Light Music (R). 12.30 Requests (R). 1.00 Stages and Screens. 1.45 Cantoral Recordings. 3.00 Music of our Times: Greek Music. 3.40 Light Music. 3.50 Variety. 4.30 Readings. 4.35 Opera: Tchaikovsky: "Eugen Onegin." 5.40 Science Studio. 7.00 Hamavdil. 7.05 Guests in the Studio. 7.10 Talks. 7.25 Folk Dances. 7.50 Questions and Answers. 8.15 Bible Reading. 8.40 Sports. 8.45 Newsreel. 9.00 Melave Malka. 9.30 Allegro Con Brio. 10.00 Folk Dances. 11.00 Dance Music. 12.00 Close Down.

SECOND PROGRAMME
497, 460, 235, 216, 43.9 & 33.5 M.

English News: 1.45, 10.15 p.m. French News: 2.00 p.m.

IMMIGRANTS' HOUR (33.3, 34.9 & 460 M.): 6.30 French. 7.00 Yiddish. 7.30 Ladino. 8.00 Close Down. 8.45 Rumanian. 9.00 Hungarian. 9.15 Close Down.

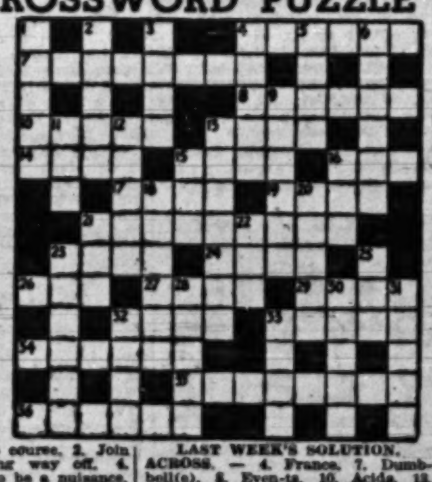
KOL ZION LAGOLA (33.8 M.): Today: 6.30 News. 6.35 The Week in the Knesset. 6.50 Music by Mark Lavry. 7.00 Hebrew Programme from Week to Week. Tomorrow: 6.30 News. 6.35 South Africans in Tel Aviv. 6.50 Leib Glanz. 7.00 Yiddish Programme. Memorial Programme of Chaim Weizmann. Today: 11.15 Readings. 11.25 News. 11.30 "Emek," tone poem by Mark Lavry. 11.45 Vistas of Israel. Tomorrow: 11.15 Shavua Tov. News Programme Highlights. 11.25 This Also Happened. 11.35 This Week in the Knesset. 11.45 Melave Malka. Leib Glanz.

ARMY PROGRAMME (44.6, 216, 235 & 230 M.): Today: 6.30 Opening. 6.35 Bible Reading. 6.40 Concert: Cimarosa: Overture: "Secret Marriage." Haydn: Concerto in D-major. Mozart: Symphony No. 25. Falsilio: "Nina Goes towards Love." 7.00 This Week's Events. 7.40 Rossini. 8.30 News. 8.45 "Galei Zahal's Weekly." 9.15 Dance Music. 10.00 Close Down.

Tomorrow: 6.30 p.m. Opening. 6.35 Music (R). 7.00 Variety Programme. 7.30 Terms in the News. 7.40 "Jazz": The Trombone. 8.00 Pleasant Tunes. 8.40 Dance Music. 10.00 Close Down.

B.B.C. HEBREW BROADCASTS: (16.79, 16.95, 19.42, 25.15 M.): 7.30-8.00 p.m. Today: News. News Talk. British Album. Tomorrow: News. News Talk. Press Review.

POST CROSSWORD PUZZLE



ACROSS. — 4. A spot of soda? 7. Irish movement. 8. For bees, not monkeys. 10. An animal to hound? 13. Make mine manner. 14. Strung up? 15. Emulate Britannia? 16. French and cockney tea. 17. There's no more difficulty once you're out of it. 19. See here! 21. Idea born in an opium den? 23. More than one departed. 24. The eyes have them. 26. Bathe? Not he! 27. May quiver musically. 29. Acid lish? 32. Fishy singer? 33. Famous figure in the film world. 34. It's soggy. 35. There's no end to it. 36. Does it teach us to take more off?

DOWN. — 1. Race course. 2. Join together. 3. A long way off. 4. But it's not slow to be a nuisance. 5. One kind of cloth. 6. Go as fast as a skater? 9. Stripped off. 11. Reward for a useful hint? 12. Would he make a successful editor? 13. Gets through somehow! 15. A lot of eggs. 16. Half a drum's enough for him. 18. Work periods in which to sing. 20. Kilns. 21. Would such a shot win a trophy? 22. Free electricity from "20 Down." 23. In abundance. 25. Time of the operation. 26. Krupp's town. 30. Pungent. 31. Stray carriers? 32. Plenty of trousers? 33. Big man-eater.

LAST WEEK'S SOLUTION.

ACROSS. — 4. France. 7. Dumbbell(e). 8. Even-ts. 10. Acids. 13. Lead. 14. (f)Lute. 15. Bits. 16. Fen. 17. Club. 19. Star. 21. (Mother) Goose Fair. 23. Corn. 24. Roll. 26. Cog. 27. Gear. 29. Eros. 32. Deal. 33.Ado-re. 34. Clears. 35. Election. 36. Or-deal.

DOWN. — 1. Ideal. 2. Ambit. 3. Ibis. 4. Fleet(St.). 5. A.G.-Ed. 6. Cutler. 9. V-ass-al. 11. Cub. 12. Decor. 13. Liberal. 15. Bus. 16. Far. 18. Longer. 20. Tiled. 21. Gog. 22. For. 23. Collar. 25. Tor. 28. Easel. 30. Robin. 31. Seine. 32. Dame. 33. Arch(bishop.)

BRIDGE BY JERUSALEMITE

AN INSPIRED DEFENCE

North: S. 9 3 / H. A Q / D. A Q 10 7 6 4 / C. 10 9 8
West: S. 10 4 2 / H. J 10 8 5 3 2 / D. J 3 / C. A 5
East: S. A K 8 6 5 / H. 7 4 / D. 9 5 / C. K J 7 4
South: S. Q J 7 / H. K 9 6 / D. K 8 2 / C. Q 6 3 2

Here is another game from the Summer Nationals. North was dealer, neither side vulnerable. The bidding went:

North	East	South	West
1D	1S	1NT	2H
3D	—	3NT	—
—	—		

West got off to the deuce of spades opening, and when East saw the dummy he instantly conceived quite a scheme. Since declarer was marked with the heart king for his three no-trump bid, West was marked with the club ace for his defensive two hearts call. East therefore took the first trick with the ace of spades, then laid down the king of clubs and followed up with the club deuce.

As may be seen, this was nasty treatment indeed. It is easy to sympathize with South: he knew that he was having his leg pulled, but he could do little to extricate himself. He finally decided to put up the queen of clubs —and the game flew out of the window. West, winning with the ace and sensing the situation, returned another spade. East took his king and cashed the jack and seven of clubs, beating a seemingly unbreakable contract by two tricks.

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MAZRA—AN UNFETTERED ASYLUM

By Hadassah Bat Helm

MAZRA is a mental hospital for women, standing between Acre and Nahariya. It is the only one in this country for women who suffer from chronic but not violent mental disorders. There is no confinement there. Patients are free to walk out at any time, and because of this freedom and other innovations, more is being achieved with this kind of patient than at any time before.

Emphasis is placed on normality and relaxation. Every patient is given supervised work within her capacity, which coaxes her back to the realities from which she has withdrawn. No one is forced to work, but most of the patients are eager to please the staff, so they try, and even the trying is a step forward. There was a time when patients of this type were simply fed, kept clean, and left to their own devices, but at Mazra there is a never-ending search for new occupations which will draw the patients out of their isolation.

There are no uniforms. Although this increases the administrative difficulties considerably, every patient has her own locker containing her own clothes, either those she brought with her, or those given to her by the hospital. Pocket money is paid for work done (or attempted), the amount being decided at staff meetings according to the need of each case. For this money the patients can buy small articles, chocolate, combs, lipsticks, etc., at the canteen, which is run by one of the patients. To encourage them to work and earn money, they are issued with the simplest of toilet equipment so that they have the incentive to buy scented soap or a coloured toothbrush.

Untiring Devotion

The most impressive fact about the hospital is the untiring devotion of the whole staff. The pivot around whom the work revolves is Dr. S. Fligelman, who is the District Psychiatrist for Haifa and director of the mental hygiene clinic there as well as the head of the Psychiatric Ward of the Rambam Hospital. In addition to all his other duties he finds the time, because of the shortage of trained people, to come out to Mazra twice a week where he sets an inspiring example to his staff.

Second in command is the Assistant Director of Administration, a former social worker who has worked with problem children and has years of experience behind her. The head nurse is a trained psychiatric nurse, one of the five in the entire country, and she has working under her a number of graduates of a one-year school for practical psychiatric nurses. There is a social worker and a director of occupational therapy. Apart from these, nearly all the staff is untrained, partly-trained, and practical nurses with no previous experience with mental cases. Great care is taken in selecting personnel and everyone undergoes a probationary period which may last up to one year before the final decision is taken.

Some training is given at Mazra, in addition to which the staff attends a monthly lecture or group discussion with Professor Tirza Morgan, an American psychiatrist who is nearing the end of her two-year instruction stint for U.S.O.M.

Professor Morgan loves Israel, is very glad to have the chance to get to know the Middle East. She comes from a practising Presbyterian family, and her first name caused her quite some trouble when she first tried to cross the frontiers into neighbouring Arab countries, as the guards couldn't believe that it was not a Jewish name. Her talks are attended by all the nurses who can be spared. Even those who are off duty come in voluntarily to listen and to improve their knowledge of their difficult jobs.

The most important medicine is kindness. The patients must feel that the nurses are their friends and that they want to help them. For the nurses, this is not just another job, to be forgotten after duty is finished. Their whole lives are bent towards helping the patients to help themselves. There are endless discussions and conferences about all their patients; which kind of a job would suit this or that woman, whether a new dress would encourage this one to keep herself clean, whether working with the rabbits would be better for another one than washing dishes. Occupational therapy includes the making of beautifully embroidered clothes, machine and hand-knitted jumpers, dresses, mats, and other things which find a ready market outside.

Another departure from the old way is the employment of an instructor in entertainment and exercises. He is greeted by the patients with delight, teaches tunes by means of a mouth organ, sings the words again and again until nearly all the patients join in. Some bang away at percussion instruments, and even the most warped and dimmest intelligence responds, if only a little, to the happy atmosphere. After the singing, the patients do exercises or go swimming in the surf that laps the western limits of their home. The cinema is one of the most successful and popular innovations.

When the new buildings are completed, there will be more facilities for recreation and work therapy. Two new wards, roomy bright and airy, are already in use. The new dining room has just been finished. A new hall will increase the hospital's capacity to 200 beds. At present there are 110, but the staff will not have to be greatly enlarged.

Eventually it is planned to have 350 beds, which will include closed wards for violent patients, and will enable the quiet patients to live away from those who are not so quiet. Some patients are well enough to go home occasionally, or to make shopping excursions, or to go to the cinema, quite alone, in nearby Acre. They are encouraged to go out as much as possible and to try to adjust themselves to outside conditions. Some patients go home for long visits, and though among chronic cases cures are naturally very rare, it has happened that a patient remains well enough to stay with her family.

There is no predominant place of origin among the patients. The proportions are exactly the same as among the rest of the population. Mental disturbances are not more marked in one country than in another, nor are they more frequent in any one class or occupation. Most of the patients are social cases, or come to be so, even if they started out otherwise. Some have been abandoned by parents or children; some are the divorced wives of men who have since married again. Some have always been kept by charity. All of them get love and devotion, all the treatment recommended by the doctors, and encouragement to lead as full and as useful lives as can possibly be managed.

That Coronary Disease

By the "Observer" Medical Correspondent

LONDON.—CORONARY thrombosis is the leader of the three diseases that are attributed to our present state of civilization, the others being cancer of the lung and peptic ulcer. It is a common complaint, whose incidence has more than doubled in the past ten years, which kills more people than all the forms of cancer put together. Men between 40 and 60 years of age are its main victims. It ended the lives of President Roosevelt, King George VI and Marshal Stalin and more recently struck down Mr. Clement Attlee and President Eisenhower. A related disorder of the arteries of the brain paralysed Sir Winston Churchill some two years ago.

A disease that ends or alters the careers of the men who influence our destiny has an interest for most of us. Its reappearance in the news may even prompt one to ask: will this happen to me? By coronary thrombosis is meant the occurrence of a clot or thrombus in one of the so-called coronary arteries that bring blood to the walls of the heart enabling it to function as a tireless muscular pump. If the clot blocks an important branch of the artery and deprives a large enough area of muscle of its vital supply of oxygen, the heart will stop at once.

Fortunately, however, only one such fatality occurs among every five victims of a first attack of coronary thrombosis. Victims are kept very quiet for a couple of days and given anticlotting drugs which enhance the prospects of survival by preventing the clot from spreading and by reducing the risk of further clots becoming lodged in other critical organs.

A few hours after the onset of the attack, a recording of the electrical current given by various parts of the heart on the electrocardiograph tells the doctor the location and extent of the damage. Subsequent readings on this instrument are the main guide to progress while other arterial branches are establishing a new circulation in the devitalized area.

The clot occurs in an artery whose lining is "corroded" by a form of degenerative disease. Where the clot obstructs one of the brain's cerebral arteries, it produces a "stroke." But what precisely causes the thrombosis in the head or in the heart is not yet understood and the evidence is conflicting. One British statistical study suggested that lack of exercise may be a precipitating cause, since bus drivers were found more prone to coronary thrombosis than the more active bus conductors, while postal sorters fell victim more often than postmen.

But against this it was found that among doctors, in whom the condition is so common as to earn it the name of "doctors' disease," the highly mobile general practitioner is twice as likely a candidate for a "coronary" as the consultant who is more confined to the consulting room. Occupational tension and strain are so generally accepted as likely to bring on heart disasters that the United States Navy and Air Force recently issued orders to senior officers to get out of doors, relax more and take more time off so as to obviate heart attacks.

There is mounting, although not conclusive, evidence that the arterial defect that lies at the root of the trouble may be induced by eating too much animal fat. British experiments have proved that after fat-rich meals the blood will clot more easily. In any case, a reducing diet for all overweight people in the coronary age-group is an accepted step towards a longer life.

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Indigo Mood

By Ruth Calo

THERE have been big ads in the papers lately showing a dainty housewife on a ladder painting her walls. "Paint your home yourself, lady," said the ads, "with ready-made washable plastic paint — simple and inexpensive." Or words to that effect.

And since all housewives have a natural fear of the painter, they were all planning to paint their homes themselves with the ready-made plastic paint. They'd take better care of floors and furniture so the stuff wouldn't mess up the place; if they did it themselves, they'd have washable plastic for what the man would charge for ordinary whitewash which peels off. The ads said it wouldn't peel off.

I got caught in the spirit, particularly as my daily shopping route takes me past a big paint shop; since the kitchen ceiling has for months been reminding me of the pressure cooker explosion when a lot of macaroni literally hit the ceiling; and since American friends of mine, who have a lovely modern home, have always done their own wall painting.

I told the man I wanted to paint kitchen, bathroom, hall and verandah. He said condescendingly I should take a big tin which would probably be enough. "Let's see how you get on, you can always come back for a small tin." He said I also needed colouring and turpentine to mix into the paint and, of course, a ten-centimetre brush. I didn't need the best brush, which was prohibitively expensive; a second-rate one would do. He'd advise yellow colouring, but if I insisted I could also take blue; he was out of yellow anyway. "Can you read Hebrew?" again condescendingly, pointing to the instructions on the big tin. I could. And, he added with a grin, I'd better take lots of turpentine. Later I found out why.

Of course, the charwoman wanted to do the painting job, but since she's getting on in years and perpetually complains of dizziness, while standing on firm ground, I wouldn't let her climb the ladder and waited till she'd gone home.

I've always complained that my kitchen is so tiny it isn't fair I should pay tax and rent for it as though it were an ordinary room. But for painting purposes it was three-dimensional and enormous.

Garbed in discarded clothes and not looking half as dainty as the lady in the ad, I climbed the ladder with a big can of pale blue mess and began applying it to the ceiling. After the first square yard my arm began to ache like hell and I began blinking, for the cursed stuff kept affecting my eyes. Every time the phone rang I eagerly jumped down from the big ladder and, dripping paintbrush in hand, chased to the phone to tell all callers with pride that I was painting the house.

The first coat took exactly an hour (which seemed awfully long) and while the ads said the paint "dries within half an hour," the instructions said, "do the second coat 12 hours later." That would have meant starting again after midnight, getting messy once again or staying messy, and going out for a meal or starving. So I decided to apply the second coat immediately and be done with it.

It all worked perfectly. I forgot a lunch engagement, and as I was almost through with the chore, a friend came to park his little boy for an hour. They were surprised to find me "gone all blue."

I used up almost all the paint that was meant also to turn bathroom, hall and balcony pale blue. But the kitchen walls and ceiling and window frame came out beautifully. The tile floor, the kettle, the electric plate, the pots, the sink, the stove, the window panes, were as blue as I was, and cleaning them up took longer than the painting job.

"Next time, hire a man to do it," said the wise friend who brought the brat. I tried to explain that hiring a man would not be half the fun and would make it prohibitively expensive. "If well-to-do Americans do it themselves, I can too," I said. But the well-to-do Americans have a vacuum cleaner which is fitted with a gadget that sprays paint...

•

Later, a woman told me she had her place painted "plastically," and it cost so and so much per square metre. That was considerably less than I had invested in the enterprise, not counting time, extra turpentine, and masses of other cleaning materials...

Salon Shows Present Autumn Silhouette

By Ruth Fleishman

STEFAN Braun, who is a furrier of inspired originality, exhibited at a private showing last week twenty-six models of luxurious skins exquisitely styled. His coats follow the the latest mode and are either straight or boxy, or have a moderate cloche. Sleeves are wide and cuffed, collars are small, some larger with straight coats.

In ivory mouton d'or, he creates a short jacket of straight cut with pockets edged in red leather. A tunic of brown broadtail had a mink-trimmed scarf, while a black broadtail coat had a white ermine tie.

Stefan Braun's grey broadtail tunic—slim and straight, with slits at the side.

Superior and unusual craftsmanship always distinguishes Stefan Braun's creations. His brown nutria coat brought this to the fore. It was worked in vertical stripes, like mink. The same skill was seen in the brown beaver coat, which was made up with lighter shaded skins from the hip downwards.

Mink stoles in grey and white concluded this show of rare beauty, destined for the few.

RAINY WEATHER

RAINCOATS are smart this year and the collection shown by Matzkin at the Dan Hotel in Tel Aviv on Tuesday were the smartest looking I have ever seen.

The materials used were waterproofed cotton, poplin, balloon silk, and all kinds of silk, grosgrain, velveteen and Aqua Perl. Aqua Perl, Mr. Matzkin explains, is a material originating from Switzerland. It is a two-ply poplin dyed in the fibre so that it is absolutely colour-fast and fully weather-proofed.

All colours of the rainbow were used, with preference given to red, various shades of yellow, cognac, green, elephant grey and black. Collars were either big and flat, even sailor collars, some were trimmed with matching velveteen, or they were small, down to a Chinese style. Sleeves were mostly raglan, and held together at the wrist with a band. Wide and belted models vied with the straight, tubular and restrained styles. Many were double-breasted. There was a most extravagant white dotted red silk coat, full cloche and belted, with a charming little cap and umbrella of the same material. A yellow boxy raincoat with gold buttons and double seams, belted at the back only, with a matching cap, is just one of the many models that will make a delightful impression on any rainy road. A straight-cut black velveteen which the manufacturers assure us will not wrinkle and is of course rain-proof, should be a hit for rainy concert evenings. Triangular scarves of the same material as the coat, tied simply under the chin, are novel.

Introducing the show, Mr. Shlomo Matzkin said that during 1955 his firm has exported raincoats valued at $180,000 and they hoped to bring this figure up to $300,000 for 1956. The main customers are in Switzerland, Finland, Norway, France and England.

For evening wear, Mrs. Schleifer's richly gathered black velveteen Princess line in front, and a wide bateau decollete. A short jacket-bolero with white ermine collar went with this outfit.

LILY Schleifer's winter collection revealed to the press recently gave ample evidence of the perfect cut and fit that distinguishes this Salon.

The colours she favours are dark grey, pepper and salt, black and *café au lait* with lots of milk in it. Fabrics used are flannel, tweed, and velveteen.

A "separates" outfit—skirt and blouse of dark grey flannel — had a dashing scarf embroidered with yellow dots. The cloche skirt was topped with a high-necked blouse trimmed at the side with grey leather buttons. The tight kimono sleeves were three-quarter length.

Dresses are short again, 38 cms. from the floor, and Mrs. Schleifer makes wide use of the Princess line for the front part of any dress. This breaks the harsh look of the long tight line.

A very smart tight "V" line Princess frock was buttoned down the back. The very tight sleeves gave way to little pleats at the wrist — something novel this season.

For afternoons, Mrs. Schleifer offers impeccably-tailored costumes. In black, the severeness is softened by strips of black duchesse satin at the back in a "V" form, ending up in a bow above the waistline. Her tight "concert" frock of black velveteen with the wide sweetheart neckline had small set-in sleeves cuffed with grey fox, creating the new "lantern sleeve."

Mme. Prinz-Mayer presents a cocktail frock in black. Trim and tight, with a bateau neckline, it is buttoned down the side and trimmed with a big bow at the hips. A light blue cap and long gloves completed the outfit.

ELEGANCE, without being extravagant, was the distinguishing tone of the winter models of Salon Budapest, managed by Mme. Prinz-Mayer. Presented to a packed audience last Sunday, the collection included morning, round-the-clock and late-hour frocks.

Particularly chic was the white-black-yellow tweed costume with mock pockets and the buttoned through skirt. Also, the tobacco brown cassock of thick coat material which had this buttoned-through effect.

Sleeves of the costumes and frocks were mostly set in and tight, some had the new Fath line, widening at the wrist.

Simple and smart was a mustard-coloured jersey dress with a bateau neckline buttoned down the back. The buttons were partly covered by a double pleat from the waistline. It was worn with a brown melusine Russian toque that made for a lovely combination.

A tight blue-grey dress, buttoned down the front, had a scarf trimmed with brown mink falling dramatically down the back. A black cocktail costume was double breasted and had black duchesse satin insets in front.

The fashionable tunic was presented in dark grey-pink and for evenings, embroidered brocade and black chiffon velvet with a metal thread shimmering blueish in the lamplight.

Stefan Braun's furs, Beny's shoes, Lafayette's jewellery, Ajal's gloves, hats by Erav, make-up by Salon Miriam, all added glamour to this show.

A dress donated by Salon Budapest was raffled in aid of the Arms For Defence Fund.

Men Spend More

From Our Own Correspondent

PARIS.— The national Institute of Statistics has discovered, after inquiries lasting eight months, the somewhat surprising fact that Frenchmen spend more than Frenchwomen on their clothes. The inquiry related to the year 1953, but is said to be still valid.

According to the figures, in a household of three persons, spending a total of 72,000 francs (about IL496) a year on clothing, the man spends 27,000 francs and the woman only 20,000 francs. In 1953, Frenchmen bought 1,650,000 overcoats, seven million suits, and 10 million pairs of trousers. In the same period, women bought only 320,000 fur coats. On the other hand, women seem to spend much more than men on night clothes: in one year they bought six million pairs of pyjamas and night-dresses as against three million bought by men.

Olde-Tyme Cookery

By Molly Lyons Bar-David

A FAN of this column, now abroad, sent me a batch of "olde-tyme" cookery magazines dated early in the century, which he picked up in a second-hand store. The proof was in the pudding in those days, without colour photography and advertised frozen foods to sell a dish. Doilies were all the rage. And meals were meals that took hours to prepare and also to consume. The waistline was, apparently, not as important as what went into it, and the belief of all women was that the way to a man's heart was through his stomach.

Among the recipes as old-fashioned as the Model-T, I found many, however, that deserve revival, and here are but a few of them:

Mackerel Pie

In Israel of 1955 I suggest you use frozen fish fillet.

Frozen mackerel, smoked herring, are favourite fish for use in this pie (eight servings). A deep baking dish is lined with a plain, light pastry, and filled with the fish (skin and large bones removed) and cut into two-inch pieces. About two pounds should be enough for a good-sized pie. Mixed with the fish or inserted between layers of the same are a cup of sliced carrots, one-half cup of sliced onions, and a generous sprinkling of parsley. A pint of fish stock is poured over the whole, or sifted canned tomato may be used with advantage, a top crust is put on with slits in the centre, and the whole baked for about three-quarters of an hour.

A good bread stuffing may be used to line the dish instead of pastry, and the pie covered with a layer of the same.

American Cheese Salad

½ pound American processed cheese, ½ tbsp. minced onion, ¾ cup minced parsley, 2 cups cooked peas (1 can), ½ cup diced celery stalk, Mayonnaise.

Grate the cheese and mix lightly with fork with all other ingredients.

Crumb Cookies

1¾ cups flour, 1 tsp. soda, ¼ tsp. salt, ¼ tsp. nutmeg, ¼ tsp. cinnamon, ½ cup fat, 1 cup sugar, 1 egg, 1 tsp. vanilla, 1¼ cups dry bread crumbs, ½ cup boiling water, ¾ cup chopped nuts, 1 cup raisins.

Sift together the flour, soda, salt, nutmeg and cinnamon. Cream the fat and add sugar; cream together thoroughly. Add egg and flavouring and beat well; then add the bread crumbs and the boiling water alternately with the flour mixture. Stir in the nut meats and raisins last. Drop from tablespoons onto a greased baking pan and bake.

Apple Corn Bread

I made this recipe with guavas instead of apples and it was very good, too. Just add 1 tsp. lemon juice if you use this fruit instead of apples.

2 tart apples, 1 cup cornmeal, 1 cup flour, 3 tsps. baking powder, ¾ tsp. salt, ¼ cup sugar, 1 egg, 1 cup milk, 2 tbsps. melted fat.

Quarter the apples, remove the cores and pare. Cut in thin slices. Sift together the cornmeal, flour, baking powder, salt and sugar. Beat the egg and add it to the milk. Stir the liquid ingredients into the dry ingredients, add melted fat and pour into a well-greased pan. Place the apples on top of the corn bread so that the slices overlap slightly and the rows of apples are parallel. Bake.

Pink Potato Puffs

2 cups mashed potato, Few grains cayenne, ¾ tsp. paprika, ¼ cup tomato juice, 1 tsp. baking powder, 2 egg whites.

Cook potatoes with approximately the amount of salt required to season them, until they are completely tender. Drain potatoes, shake the pan over a hot burner to dry the potatoes slightly, then mash them thoroughly. Do not add any milk. Measure the potatoes, add seasoning and tomato juice, beat thoroughly, add more salt if needed, and mix well. Add the baking powder and beat thoroughly; then fold in the egg whites, beaten stiff but not dry and lightly seasoned with salt. This mixture may stand an hour, if necessary, before browning. Drop by spoonfuls into a hot, lightly buttered skillet. Add a very small amount of butter when necessary but do not let it scorch. When browned on one side, turn the potato puffs with a broad spatula and let them brown quickly on the other side. Serve immediately.

Banana Oatmeal Cookies

1½ cups flour, ½ tsp. soda, 1 tsp. salt, 1 tsp. cinnamon, ¼ tsp. nutmeg, 3-4 cups fat, 1 cup sugar, 1 egg, 1 cup mashed ripe bananas, 1¾ cups rolled oats, ½ cup raisins.

Sift together the flour, soda, salt, cinnamon and nutmeg. Cream the fat and add the sugar, beating until the mixture is light. Add egg and blend well. Add bananas, rolled oats and raisins. With this mixture combine the flour mixture and drop from a teaspoon on baking tins, one-and-a-half inches apart. Bake and remove at once from the tins.

Onions de Luxe

6 large onions, 4 ounces boiled mushrooms, 2 tbsps. butter, 2 tbsps. flour, 1 cup milk, ½ tsp. salt, ¼ tsp. pepper, ¾ cup soft bread crumbs, ¼ cup buttered bread crumbs.

Peel the onions, cook for half-an-hour in salted water and drain. Remove and reserve the centres so that a case is formed by the onion. Drain mushrooms, chop and dry lightly in melted butter, stirring often. Place over hot water, add the flour and mix well. Add three-fourths of the milk and one-fourth cup of the liquid from the mushrooms; cook and stir until mixture thickens. Season with salt and pepper and add the parts removed from the centres of the onions, chopped, and the soft crumbs. Place the mixture in the onion cases and set them in a buttered baking dish. Sprinkle tops of onions with buttered crumbs. Surround with remaining milk. Cover and bake for half-an-hour, removing the cover for the last 15 minutes to brown lightly.

Buyers' Guide

Fashions Whims Housekeeping News

Surprises

IT'S a week of them at the Household Departments of the HEFZI BAH *Stores in Tel Aviv and Haifa. Dessert bowls, tea and wine glasses, mocca cups, plates, coffee sets, cutlery — all at prices that will make you want to fill in the gaps in your kitchen cupboards. And with every purchase of over IL5, at Hefzi Bah's Household Department, you'll get 6 wine glasses free.*

★

Exciting

MORE than that—locally made knitwear tops all this year and ASCO *Ltd., at 9½ Allenby Road, Tel Aviv, carries the best of all firms. But special at Asco are the exciting creations that come from* ALED, *the country's leading makers of knitwear. All the export models are available, with definitely a new look about them.*

★

Winners

FOR the second—year running ANETTA'S *Beauty Salon (18 Rehov Mapu cor. Ben Yehuda) has taken first prize as Tel Aviv's nicest shop. Small wonder — it's gay, colourful, geared to serve and dedicated to turning out winning hairdo's. So now it's your time too for a winner. Start with the latest of permanents—phone Anetta at 22848 for an appointment.*

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Plan It Right

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★

Fall Silhouettes

WHY spend hundreds when you can get the very latest in ready made clothes from the lovely Jacob Englander collection. For a fashionable "Y" line frock, the tunic Dior made famous, or a round the clock tweed costume of a smart new material. See the JACOB ENGLANDER, *81 Allenby Rd., Tel Aviv, models before you buy. Full value for your money.*

★

Popular

EVER so — those corduroy clothes you prize. It's still a lead material this season too — and if by chance the pile has worn down or the colour gone —ship them off to KESHET *for reconditioning and redyeing. Keshet has the mechanics and the experts for making them look just like new. Economy-wise turn that lovely jacket, skirt or slacks into your wardrobe wonder.*

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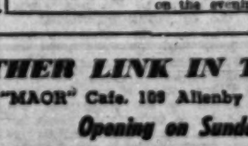

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will be given by Michael Goren on Tuesday, November 15, 1955, at Z.O.A. House, at 8 p.m.
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POET'S WARNING VOICE

By DOV VARDI

IGAROT EL BA'AYATO MANYA (Letters to His Wife, Manya). By H.N. Bialik. Translated by Y.L. Baruch. Prepared for the press by I.D. Berkowitz. — Mosad Bialik-Dvir. 265 pp.

Our own Bialik's intimate correspondence with his life-long companion, Manya—what on the face of it could be more exciting! But since we have once again perused of late the four-volume edition of the poet's letters to friends and writers of his day, we are wary. No. The epistolary Bialik is not the poet. There is nothing less romantic and more frankly uxorious than what Bialik penned off to his wife. Unfortunately, we have none of the early letters.

Here he is full of practical advice on the care of the household and herself in his absence, —"don't go visiting, it will tire you out; let them visit you" — and particularly on the problems of domestic finances. It all reminds us that our national poet was never unburdened of the humdrum of the business of parnosse and like Sholem Aleichem, he had to sell his soul to impresarios and take up editorial jobs that were not directly in line with his creation.

Yet there would be no justifiable reason for the publication of such a beautiful edition of letters — the original Yiddish along with a simple, unadorned rendering in Hebrew — had the writing not cast some additional light upon the poet or the period. Most of the letters were written when Bialik went abroad to congresses and conventions, or on lecture trips. Of some interest is his first trip to Eretz-Israel in 1909. A large number of items are taken from a line or two appended to picture postcards. They offer little. Yet what we do find are some striking glimpses of men and events.

Praise of Labour Zionism

The portrait of Polish Jewry in the early 30's senses the dread and horror of what was to come: "All the cities are like a vale of darkness. There is no livelihood. Everything is ruined." The 17th Zionist Congress at Basle at which Bialik wrote his enigmatic "Once more I've seen you all incompetent" (a poem which, he insists in two letters, was not aimed at the Revisionists) left him disgusted with Jabotinsky's behaviour and inspired these lines:

> The Labour bloc in the Congress has proved itself as the best, the most serious, the most responsible, and the most honest section. Their leaders are the most practical and capable. They are perhaps the only ones who see things as they are, because Zionism for them is their very life.

This should be remembered by those who doubt Bialik's essentially progressive stand towards the political problems of Zionism.

And how much prophecy do we find in his great admiration for Nordau, written at the 8th Zionist Congress at The Hague, in 1907:

> Suddenly a commotion. Nordau! And Nordau, his fine head all silver, his eyes beautiful and wise, appeared on the stage. Immediately, his golden tongue began to speak, to pour forth its pearls. No, they weren't pearls, but catapults shooting arrows, fire and brimstone. What a tongue! He put all Europe to shambles. As long as — so spoke his prophetic voice — you, the Gentiles, will not give the Jews the justice they deserve, you will never have peace in this world, and all your Peace Conventions will be nothing but comedies!

How ominous and true! The Hague, 1907 — Geneva, 1955?

HOKUSAI: THE ARTIST CONTEMPLATES HIS WORK
From a reproduction in the new Phaidon Press edition, reviewed on this page.

A JAPANESE MASTER

By AL. ALTMAN

HOKUSAI. By J. Hillier. — Phaidon Press, London. 184 pp., 42s.

The Japanese do many things in a way that runs directly counter to European ideas of what is natural and proper, wrote an English student of things Japanese at the end of the last century. His examples included footnotes printed at the top of the book page and drying oneself after the bath with a damp towel. But he might equally have mentioned the native woodblock prints that Japanese connoisseurs at first considered unworthy of attention, very probably because they catered for the interests of the money-making townsmen. The West for nearly a hundred years has placed these prints in a niche reserved for art of a high order of accomplishment.

So great was the shock of these "brocade pictures" that Edmond de Goncourt, in a moment of burning enthusiasm, declared that the Japanese woodblock print actuated the revolution in French art. At about the same time, large quantities of excellent prints were being exported from Japan at absurdly cheap prices.

Mr. Hillier's book is about one of the giants of the Japanese woodblock print, Hokusai, the nonagenarian whose life spanned the second half of the 18th and the first half of the 19th centuries. This superbly printed volume of paintings, drawings and woodcuts has 130 illustrations and 18 plates in full colour.

Refreshingly free of the jargon of the art critic and the extremes of adulation and depreciation which obscure the reader's vision rather than refine it, Mr. Hillier maintains a happy balance between the standards of aesthetic judgment of the East with their emphasis on calligraphy, the "master art," and on "loftiness of conception" and the quite different ones of the West. The author writes with restraint and good humour as he analyses chronologically the vast and varied output of the artist, placing him, as if into one of his own landscapes, in the bustling world of the merchants and artisans in the social scheme of the Tokugawa Shogunate on the eve of its disappearance.

Worthy of special mention in a book as full as a pomegranate with passages that deepen our understanding and appreciation of Hokusai are the appendix which lists over 300 books illustrated by him, a bibliography and a brief glossary of relevant Japanese words. In short, this volume fully justifies the publisher's contention that it is the first comprehensive and fully illustrated book on the artist published in English.

More's the pity that British books are not easily purchased in Israel, particularly when they are as worth the money as this one is.

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Goldmann	Kiryat Motzkin	Erdely	Acre
Dr. Fiegel	Kiryat Bialik	Greenberg	Kiryat Shmonah
Dr. Fiegel	Kiosk on the Acre Road	Fleibach	Bat Galim
Knopf	Mifratz Hashikun Ha'ivrael	Milbauer	Shikun Ba'alei M'lacha, Bat Galim
Kovacs	Tivon	Marcu	Kiryat Eliezer
Zolinsky	Kiryat Amal	Zalman	Tel Hanan

TEL AVIV

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Hecklyaha	94 Allenby Road		
Sifri	134 Allenby Road		
Levi	Allenby Road near the Post Office		

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Masada (Levi)	Rehov Dizengoff	Tamarin	17 Rehov Aliya
Tredler	Kikar Dizengoff	Ovald	Sderot Washington
Teppel	26 Rehov Dizengoff	Shabtai	Rehov Herzl
Wildman	106 Reh. Dizengoff	Weiner	94 Rehov Herzl
Shmueli	Rehov Dizengoff	Teppel	Rehov Ahad Ha'am
Warbiowsky	232 Reh. Dizengoff	Lederberg	54 Rehov Shabazi
Rosenbaum	Basle Market	Morov	Rehov Nahlat Binyamin
Tanenbaum	39 Reh. Bourochow		
Blumenfeld	86 Rehov Frishman	Traiger	58 Rehov Nahlat Binyamin
Hachaber	30 Rehov Molech George	Leon	94 Rehov Levinsky
Tuchsieder	Rehov Shlomo Hamelech	Kasirer	134 Rehov Salame
Sifriat Ben	42 Reh. Ibn Gabirol	Bronfman	3 Rehov Tchelnov
Ben David Nafi	90 Reh. Ibn Gabirol	Atlas	12 Dereh Petah Tikva
Stars	12 Rehov Zeitlin (Kiryat Meir)	Avinoam	Central Bus Station
Radmitsky	18 Rehov Marmorak	Bosen	Hatikva Quarter
Matityahu	Shikun Rasco		Rehov Mercolin, Yad Eliyahu
Kohavi	Sderot Rothschild	Steinberg	Shikun Amami Gimel, Yad Eliyahu
Auerbach	Sderot Rothschild		
Finsberg	Rehov Mane	Dr. Zucker	Kfar Salameh
Karl	Central Bus Station		

JAFFA

Arbeeztal	7 Rehov Bustros	Davidson	Givat Aliya
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Wolf	Binyamina	Aronwald	Herzliya
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Ruth	Karkur	Meverakh	Tel Baruch
Gabai	Afula	Shaltzer	Hadar Yosef
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Weiss	Tiberias	Pompan	Natanya
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Margalit	Pardess Katz		
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Weiss	Givatayim	Safra	Rishon le Zion
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Kutner	Givatayim	Wasserteil	Ness Ziona
Drainer	Nahlat Yitzhak	Nadler	Ness Ziona
Dartinger	Nahlat Ganim	Padova	Rehovot
Stern	Givat Rambam	Eigi	Rehovot
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Fish	Ramat Gan	Shar'abi	Rehovot
Glaser	Ramat Gan	Jacobsen	Kfar Yavneh
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Selected Fiction

THAT UNCERTAIN FEELING. By K. Amis. — Gollancz. London. 254 pp., 12/6.

"Lucky Jim," young Mr. Amis' first novel of two years ago, was an immense success, running through 12 printings in no time. It was riproaring fun of a somewhat sour and pessimistic kind, and the combination of hilarity and disappointment was original. Probably it was also characteristic of English high-brow youth in the post-war epoch, though I should be sorry to believe this.

However that may be, the somewhat anarchic approach to life of "Lucky Jim" is repeated here, with rather adolescent farce strewn in, and the highly moral and happy ending is achieved in a most happy-go-lucky way — behind the scenes, between two chapters. We can only guess how it came about.

The story is of a Welsh assistant librarian in circumstances decidedly less comfortable than those of his Israeli opposite number would be. He has a charming wife and two little children and lives in unrelieved squalor. Yet when the local grandee's attractive wife seduces him on the understanding that the post of assistant librarian will be his, he rebels against this "package deal," even though he has enjoyed the episode, leaves the town for his home village and is reconciled with his wife.

This is a typical second novel — disappointing and yet giving hope.

DEAD, SHE WAS BEAUTIFUL. By W. Masterson—Dodd, Mead, New York. 215 pp. $2.75.

The author's name is a pseudonym, probably for Ellery Queen, also a pseudonym for a team of thriller writers. The book is a classical mathematical who-dun-it, without a trace of life in the puppets working out their carefully constructed murderous activities. For fans of the genre, a good specimen.

Echoing some readers who have written letters to the *Post* and to her privately, your reviewer is moved to wonder why first hard-cover editions of such stuff should reach Israel bookshops immediately on publication, while we are still, in November, waiting for good books from the spring list, and even some from autumn, 1954.

THE SUN RATHER'S DIARY. By E. S. Gardner. — Morrow. New York. 256 pp., $2.95.

This latest Gardner is very good in its way, quite like the best of his mid-career cases, with the courtroom scene constituting the fireworks, zenith and conclusion in one.

The story involves a complicated bank robbery, an attractive girl deprived of the trailer she was living in and all her worldly goods including her clothes — while she was sunbathing. Again one is amazed at the technicalities of an American trial, especially the latitude allowed both attorneys.

Recommended — but fans can wait for the cheap edition which is sure to come along soon.

PAULA ARNOLD

Stamp of the Week

The yellow cross on an azure field floats gaily wherever the flags of the nations are raised. Sweden is to the fore in sports, social welfare, science and the art of living at peace with her neighbours and powerful countries further afield.

This stamp commemorates an important date in Swedish history, June 6, 1809, when the country's constitution was drawn up and the basis of her present-day prosperity was laid.

In these days of fast-moving, atom-powered politics it is interesting to look back and recall that the founder of the present Swedish dynasty was one of Napoleon's brilliant leaders, Marshal Jean Bernadotte, Prince of Ponte Corvo. The reason was that the Swedish heir to the throne died childless and Parliament decided to look to the dynamic men around Napoleon for a new monarch.

The flag stamp which inspired this dip into history is perforated 12½ and 1 set of five costs 95 in London—I.A.S.

Life and Letter

Gift of Copyright

Prof. B. Dinur, former Minister of Education and Culture, has handed over to the Fund for Authors and Scientists the copyright of his new book "Arakhim Udrakhim" (Values and Ways). The book is to be published shortly by Am Oved.

Giant Atlas of the Universe

The first section of the Giant Atlas of the Universe, farthest reaching map ever attempted, is being published on the basis of the Palomar Observatory's (California) findings after almost seven years of work. The Atlas will comprise 1,758 photomaps revealing many new stars and galaxies. The Society reports that nearly 100 copies of the Atlas have been ordered. The price per copy is $2,000, which covers only printing costs.

English Friends of University

The record amount of £164,875 was collected by the Friends of the Hebrew University in Britain in 18 months, Prof. Norman Bentwich, the Chairman, reported at the annual meeting. In addition, 15 annual fellowships have been established in British universities, apart from those provided by the British Council.

The meeting was preceded by a lecture given by Professor Gilbert Murray on "The Influence of Universities in Spreading Civilization." It was the first "Herbert Samuel" lecture, established by the Friends in honour of Lord Samuel, who presided.

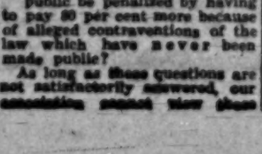
Readers' Letters

BOOKS AND THE TREASURY

The Scientist

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — I think it is hardly the province of the Ministry of Finance to tell us whether making technical and scientific literature



Sorry, no books for scientists!

more expensive will raise or lower the demand for such literature. Technicians and scientists on their ridiculously small salaries already have the greatest difficulty in finding the funds to purchase such literature, and making it dearer will do the State of Israel more damage than the little money which this retrograde measure will add to the coffers of the Treasury.

I believe our Government appreciates the importance of its scientific and technical manpower in developing our country. Its leaders have said so in speeches. Let them show this belief in action, by adjusting academic workers' salaries and providing them with scientific literature at a price they can afford.

Yours, etc.,
INDIGNANT SCIENTIFIC WORKER
(Name and address supplied)
Ra'anana, October 19.

The Trade

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — In your issues of October 18 and 19 you published statements of the Ministry of Finance claiming, inter alia, that... "Government has decided to raise the exchange rate because some books bought at the low rate were being smuggled out of the country and sold for foreign currency..."

In view of these serious allegations against book importers as a whole, we would like to ask the Ministry of Finance publicly the following questions:

1) Who are the offenders who have been charged with unlawfully smuggling out of Israel books imported from the U.S.?
2) What action, if any, has been taken by the competent authorities to bring such cases before the law courts, and to exclude from the trade any importers found guilty of unlawful re-export?
3) Why does the Ministry of Finance cast suspicion on the book trade as a whole instead of naming the offenders, if any, thus damaging the reputation of honest importers?
4) Why should the book-buying public be penalized by having to pay 80 per cent more because of alleged contraventions of the law which have never been made public?

As long as these questions are not satisfactorily answered, our association cannot view these allegations other than as a manoeuvre to cover the lack of real arguments by creating a favourable public opinion through unfounded accusations against all book importers.

Yours, etc.,
FOREIGN BOOK TRADE ASSOCIATION
Tel Aviv, October 22.

The Mariner

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — It is with the greatest concern that we read about the Government's intention to raise the price of English books and magazines by about a third. This move — succumbing to the force of a very small but powerful pressure group, the Hebrew publishers—affects us all vitally.

Officers of the Israel Merchant Navy, navigators, engineers, electricians, radio officers, purzers — all depend to a very great extent upon technical publications books and magazines. These books are already very expensive, and an officer has to spend in a single year about $80, at present equivalent to IL104. At the proposed new rate, this would amount to IL144. As a Merchant Navy officer in the higher pay brackets makes about IL300-300 a month, and these publications are a must for them — how they can pay the higher price we cannot figure out.

To go without these books and journals would mean a lowering of technical standards, a matter of the greatest importance for our young merchant fleet and the State. Surely the argument of our Hebrew publishers is not valid, as so far very few technical books are available in Hebrew. We believe that all other professional, technical and academic persons in this country, forming a large and important section of the population, are in the same position.

As for fiction, we don't believe that the sale of English language books will affect the market for Hebrew books. Those of us who are in the habit of reading English will continue to do so, and the rise in prices for such books will not increase the sale of Hebrew books. I, for one, don't see why I should be compelled to read mediocre translations when the original is available to me. And those originals in Hebrew which I have always bought I will continue to buy in any case.

We appeal to all those affected by the contemplated rise in the price of English books to join in our campaign.

Yours, etc.,
GAD-BEN-ARI
Secretary, Officers Section, Israel Seamen's Union
Haifa, October 27.

Similar letters have been received from Mr. E. Aviram, Jerusalem, Mr. Sinai Leichter, Jerusalem and Dr. L. Wechsler, Tel Aviv. — Ed.

Sociology of Play

MISHAKEI ADAM. (The Games of Man). By Karl Groos. Transl. and adapted by M. Berachyahu. Mass, Jerusalem. 286 pp.

The importance of play in education, first discovered by Plato and rediscovered by Froebel, became a vital issue for the founders of modern child psychology. One of them was Professor Karl Groos who died in Tübingen nine years ago and is the author of a classic on the appreciation of games. Though first published as far back as 1899, this book has not lost much of its fundamental importance, and its free and very readable translation by Dr. Berachyahu will be welcomed by Israel students of education and child psychology.

Many theories have been put forward to summarise the characteristics of play, but none of them is completely satisfactory. They appear only to account for partial aspects and are rather complementary to one another. This was already noted by Groos when he incorporated in this standard work Spencer's 'Surplus Energy Theory' and the hypotheses of Lazarus and others. His prolonged study of the games of animals and savages led him to recognise in them a form of activity that would be useful in later life. In his main theory—developed in detail and in accordance with various categories of play functions — he regards play as a means of developing and perfecting the instincts, preparing them for the adult stage of the individual.

The kitten plays with the paper wisp or feather, and so exercises the hunting instinct in advance of the time when it will have to hunt for food. The same applies to the game of the young child. When he plays "Daddy" and "Mummy," he unconsciously prepares himself for vital roles he will have to assume in later life. Thus, the child's play is a preparatory activity, allowing for slow maturing, but as a foundation for all later growth this spontaneous playful urge and the time our youngsters spend playing are probably more important than the frequently over-valued acquisition of a great number of capacities.

Groos develops his theory in great detail. Apart from his physiological considerations which take up a large part of the book, we appreciate especially his pedagogical viewpoint which, after 56 years has lost none of its freshness. For he not only appraises the motor-sensory aspects of play, but truly understands its mental and psychological aspects, which may deeply influence the moral character of the individual, for all play represents the free, joyful and unintentional self-education of man.

E. BLUMENTHAL

Correction. In an article by Professor Guido Tedeschi which appeared on September 16 in a somewhat condensed form, and under a headline differing from that in the manuscript, the author was erroneously given the title of Dean of the Law Faculty. The error is regretted. — Ed.

LONDON LETTER

By OLIVIA MANNING

An Imaginary Miracle

The beautiful summer, the finest in the lives of most of us, is drawing to its close. Soon we shall have to close the windows and light the fires, and it will be winter—that great season for all the indoor entertainments of reading, party giving and theatre and cinema going. A great many new plays have given their first nights and many of them no doubt will still be running when the spring returns again.

One of the most original has just been staged at the Garrick Theatre. It is a translation from the French of that brilliant novelist-playwright Marcel Aymé, probably the chief of French fantasists today. "The Count of Clocumbard" tells of a French aristocrat, so impoverished that he keeps his wife, son and old mother-in-law working like slaves on knitting machines in order to keep open the great, historical château which has been the scene of his family's past greatness.

The count is not only a slave-driver but a brute. He kills cats for the pot and dogs for fun. It is after he has hanged the pet dog of a visiting priest that he is given a vision of St. Francis of Assisi, lover of all creatures great and small, who exhorts him to change his way of life. The count, thrown into a daze by the visitation, is further impressed by the fact that the priest's dog is, so it seems, restored to life.

This miracle does indeed induce him to change his way of life. If he had been a trial formerly, he is much more of a trial now. He rejects the offer of marriage made to his son by a wealthy barrister and insists that the son marry a good-natured prostitute with whom he is in love. He also intends to sell the château, pay his debts, give the rest of the money to the poor and then take his whole family in a caravan to beg bread through the village streets.

It is at this point that he comes upon the body of the dog he had strangled in his unregenerate days. There had been no miracle. It was simply that the dog he killed was not, after all, the priest's dog. Now, when it seems that his faith must die, he realises that a miracle is not necessary. He can love his fellow-men and his brother and sister creatures without it. "Blessed is he that has not seen, and yet has believed."

While his family argues with him, they are all vouchsafed a vision of St. Francis himself harnessing the horse to the caravan and giving it his blessing, and so all the erstwhile unbelievers set out to carry their faith abroad and beg their way.

The play, written with all Aymé's ironical wit and shrewdness, has great dramatic force and conviction. If the production is a little heavier than the French one was likely to be, it is always entertaining, and Clive Brook as the count and Mai Zetterling as the prostitute share the honours between them.

The End of Homo Sapiens

One of the most remarkable novels to appear since the war was William Golding's "The Lord of the Flies," the story of a crowd of boys, wrecked on a deserted, tropical island, attempting a form of government which is destroyed by the primitive spirit among them. This brilliant book, in which one could smell the very scents of the island and live through the terrors described, has now been followed by a second novel, "The Inheritors" (Faber, 12/6d.) which is in its way equally remarkable. Dealing with Neanderthal ape-men with names like Mal, Nil and Lok, it is less immediately appealing to the average reader.

It is a measure of the writer's power that he is able to involve readers in the destiny of these sub-human creatures as surely as he involved us in the story of the wrecked boys. Neanderthal sub-man is about to go down before the arrival of *homo sapiens* with his bows and arrows, sails, arts, rituals and all the beginnings of civilisation. The half-human, half-animal creatures, who think in pictures, gape in wonder at the newcomers with their ability to speak in sentences and think out projects.

The tragedy of the dying species is brilliantly dealt with. At the end of the book, all are dead except a red-haired Neanderthal infant which the humans bear away with them as they set out on their long journey towards nylon, the atom bomb and books as significant as this one.

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